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Colonel Is at Center Of U.S.-Israel Fight

Senior Posting for Officer Indicted In Pollard Spying Case Risks a Split

By Glenn Frankel Washington Post Service JERUSALEM — A new storm in U.S.-Israeli relations is brewing over the fate of Colonel Aviem Sella, a prominent Israeli Air Force officer and the man who allegedly recruited Jonathan Jay Pollard to spy on the United States.



CLASH IN MADRID — Police charged a group of demonstrating medical students Wednesday in Madrid. The student protesters contend that, under new education laws, only a fraction of them will be able to choose their medical specialty after graduation. Thousands of students marched in Saragossa, in northern Spain.

U.S. Missile Plan Is Said to Limit Soviet Warheads To 100 in Siberia

By Thomas Netter International Herald Tribune

GENEVA — The United States presented Wednesday a counterproposal on medium-range missiles in Europe that a report said would require the Soviet Union to station the 100 warheads allowed under the plan out of range of most of Western Europe and Japan.

Gorbachev Faults Legacy Of Stalinism

MOSCOW — Mikhail S. Gorbachev was quoted Wednesday as saying that he was fighting the legacy of the country's Stalinist past and tendencies toward creation of a cult around his own personality.

In Britain, Signs of Recovery Are Growing

Thatcher Primes Economic Pump for Coming Elections Has Italy Passed Britain as No. 5? Craxi Thinks So

By Warren Greder International Herald Tribune LONDON — The British economy, long the laggard in Western Europe, appears to have turned a crucial corner with the aid of generous pump-priming measures by the government of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

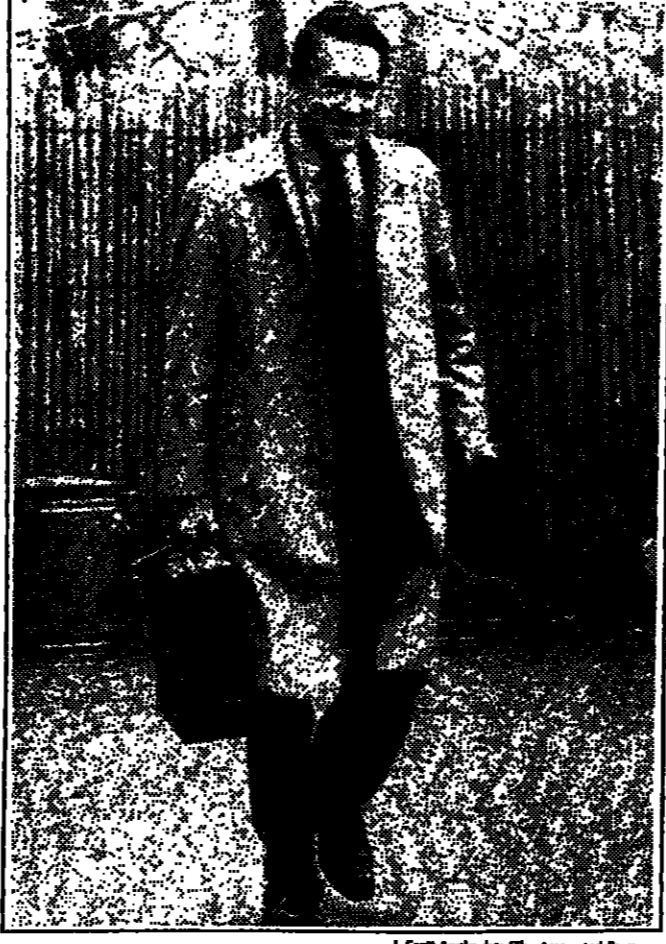
LATE NEWS

Chip Makers Join U.S. Group

WASHINGTON (AP) — The largest U.S. makers of computer chips announced plans Wednesday to create a joint manufacturing and research company aimed at improving the competitiveness of the U.S. semiconductor industry.

In Reagan's CIA Choice, A Chance to End a Feud

By Fox Butterfield New York Times Service WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan has named William H. Webster, the director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, as his nominee to head the Central Intelligence Agency, an appointment that experts said could end a long period of feuding between the two agencies and improve the government's effort to curb foreign spying.



William H. Webster on his way Wednesday to FBI offices in Washington from his home in Bethesda, Maryland.

Russians May Publish 2 Solzhenitsyn Works

The newspaper quoted Sergei Zalygin, editor of the Soviet literary magazine Novy Mir, as confirming that "Cancer Ward" would be published soon in the magazine.

GENERAL NEWS

INSIDE TODAY

- An Israeli lawyer is defending himself as well as his client, an accused Nazi. Page 2.
■ A conservative U.S. Supreme Court justice sided with liberals in a police ruling. Page 3.
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■ AIDS virus shows greater complexity, risk increases yearly after infection. Page 7.
■ Governor Bill Clements of Texas said he and other SMU board members in 1985 continued illicit payments to football players. Page 17.
■ U.S. factory orders fell 4.0 percent, the largest drop in almost seven years. Page 11.
■ Oil prices rose sharply as analysts emerged that Saudi Arabia was determined to defend the OPEC target. Page 11.

Zaireans Angered by Belgium's Mandatory AIDS Tests for Foreign Students

Blood Tests for Travelers Opposed by WHO as Ineffective and Wasteful

By Peter Maass International Herald Tribune BRUSSELS — "Why us?" At the Maison Africaine, a dormitory in the heart of the Zairean quarter of Brussels, talk centers around a government crackdown on African students suspected of carrying the AIDS virus. The question echoing through the hallways, mixing with the sounds of African music, is direct: "Why us?"

GENEVA — The World Health Organization said Wednesday that blood tests for international travelers, including tourists and businessmen, would have little effect in combating the spread of AIDS and could be counterproductive.

The report, which followed a two-day meeting at WHO's headquarters in Geneva, was issued during a period of increasing steps to counter AIDS. The disease, which is spread by sexual activity or transfers of blood, kills by dismantling the body's defense mechanisms.

for someone to blame for AIDS, and it's the Africans." "We shouldn't be humiliated like this, looked on as animals, isolated from society," said one of the students. "If the government wants to solve the problem of AIDS, it should test everyone. Why target just one small population?"

SAAB International

Israeli Lawyer Is Defending Himself as Well as 'Nazi' Client

By Francis X. Clines
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — With signs of disrespect, a few of his countrymen call the lawyer simply "Sheftel," as in: "Sheftel, how can a Jew defend a Nazi?"

Even his mother warns Yoram Sheftel about his decision to assist in representing John Demjanjuk, the retired autoworker from the United States who is accused of being the infamous executioner of the Treblinka death camp in Poland.

"You'll see," she has told her son. "He'll be convicted, and everyone will say you defended a monster."

As he recalls her advice, Mr. Sheftel's face widens into a smile.

"I'm not making decisions in court according to my mother's thinking," he says. "She's been brainwashed like the others about who 'Ivan the Terrible' really is."

Mr. Sheftel, a Tel Aviv criminal lawyer, is the co-counsel, with an American lawyer, in defending Mr. Demjanjuk, a 66-year-old Ukrainian-born refugee who denies he is the Treblinka killer whom inmates called Ivan the Terrible.

As a fervent Zionist who has fought in all of Israel's wars of the last 20 years, the 38-year-old Mr. Sheftel

seems unfazed by comments on his Jewishness. He remains convinced that this case, unlike the trial of Adolf Eichmann 26 years ago, hinges narrowly on the question of fair identification by witnesses.

Proper identification of defendants is Mr. Sheftel's forte, he says proudly.

"This is the entire case, nothing else," Mr. Sheftel said, referring to the approaching issue of what weight to give two photo identification cards that are decades old. The killing of millions of Jews in World War II can never be disputed, nor can the existence of Treblinka and Ivan the Terrible, says the lawyer, who lost relatives in the Nazi campaign.

But he emphasizes that the simple question of identity makes this trial a matter not of history but of the Israeli court's fairness of technique.

"If the court goes by the book, we have a good chance of acquittal," said Mr. Sheftel, who has already angered the tribunal by urging it not to be carried away by a prosecution attempt at a "show trial."

"The identification process — the way the photos were arranged and presented to the Treblinka survivors — violated the basic legal standards of identification," he asserted.

This central argument has already been disputed by

the prosecution, as well as by the U.S. officials and judge who stripped Mr. Demjanjuk of his naturalized citizenship two years ago. They have emphasized that one of the photos is on a Nazi identification card bearing the defendant's original name, Ivan Demjanjuk, and vital statistics.

The prosecution also has the powerful testimony of survivors who have identified Mr. Demjanjuk in court. But the defense genty contends that these identifications were a result of wishful thinking combined with a questionable identification process.

Mr. Sheftel will pursue the issue once the chief defense counsel, Mark O'Connor of Buffalo, New York, steps aside for what will be a considerable change of pace in the trial. The focus will shift from the history of Treblinka to questions about a handful of photographs that were arranged in two folders for the survivors to view.

Mr. Sheftel cited two other factors in his willingness to defend Mr. Demjanjuk. The first is the "smell," as he put it, the intuitive judgment he always makes about whether a potential client is guilty.

"I can be wrong, but John Demjanjuk does not have this smell," Mr. Sheftel said. "I would not defend him if he did."

The other factor, he said, is his anger that this is only the second war crimes trial conducted by the Israelis across the decades.

He feels Israel should have ignored international opinion and kidnapped other undisputed Nazis such as Eichmann from their postwar refuges. To be fair, a law must be evenly applied, said Mr. Sheftel.

Lately, Mr. O'Connor has been pursuing elaborate cross examination of Treblinka survivors who have testified about the killing of 870,000 Polish Jews.

Mr. Sheftel waits, barely able to contain his energies. A naturally combative advocate, he has several times been told by the tribunal to sit down and stop interrupting.

Two survivors of the Nazi crimes have stood and denounced Mr. Sheftel from the audience at the trial, and he was stung when one quoted the Talmud: "A messenger of a person is the same as the person himself."

But every Jew is entitled to his fervor, the lawyer said. And for him, the "great Zionist lesson" to never forsake Israel is the tragic history of his Aunt Feiga. She migrated to Palestine 60 years ago, grew unhappy and returned to Europe a week before Hitler's invasion of Poland, where she perished.

WORLD BRIEFS

Reagan Denies Wife Is 'Dragon Lady'

WASHINGTON (UPI) — President Ronald Reagan, in an outburst during a White House photo session on Wednesday, defended his wife against newspaper assertions that she deposed Donald T. Regan, the White House chief of staff.

The president complained of reports that Nancy Reagan was involved in government decisions "and so forth and all this, being a kind of dragon lady," adding: "There's nothing to that. And no one who knew her well would ever say that. That is fiction and I think it's despicable."

Mr. Reagan said his wife had no role in the dismissal of Mr. Regan. He said that Mr. Regan had a "letter of resignation dated October," but decided to wait until the Tower commission report, which charged Mr. Regan with being responsible for "chaos" in the White House after the Iran arms affair was disclosed.

China Backs Capitalism in Hong Kong

BEIJING (AFP) — Hong Kong will keep its capitalist economy for at least 50 years after China resumes sovereignty of the colony in 1997, Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang of China was reported as saying Wednesday.

Mr. Zhao stressed to the British chairman of the Sino group of companies, John Swire, that the prosperity of Hong Kong after 1997 would depend mainly on the private rather than the public sector, the Xinhua press agency reported. The group's interests in Hong Kong include property and an airline.

The prime minister also assured Mr. Swire that the so-called basic law now being drafted for Hong Kong would include present legislation in the colony. "The future basic law will embody this," Mr. Zhao was quoted as saying. Mr. Swire stressed that the retention of present laws was an essential element contributing to the confidence of Hong Kong's inhabitants, the agency said.

Rabin Said to Oppose Fighter Project

JERUSALEM (UPI) — Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin is convinced Israel should cancel plans to build the Lavi jet fighter, The Jerusalem Post reported Wednesday.

The newspaper, quoting sources in the government, said Mr. Rabin told a group of senior military officers recently that producing the aircraft would be too costly for the country, which depends heavily on U.S. aid. The report said studies determined that building the plane, including research and development, will cost \$13.8 billion, \$4.4 billion above a ceiling set by the government.

If Israel decides against building the Lavi, it will have to pay \$400 million to U.S. companies to compensate for breaches of contracts, officials said. Opponents of the project said the United States has pledged to cover such costs.

Waldheim to Make First Visit Abroad

VIENNA (Reuters) — President Kurt Waldheim of Austria, who was elected in June despite an international controversy over his alleged Nazi past, was invited Wednesday to make his first official trip abroad.

A presidential spokesman said that King Hussein of Jordan, who is paying an official visit to Austria, extended the invitation, pending a meeting with Mr. Waldheim at his office in Vienna. No date has been set for the trip, the spokesman said, adding that it would be in the next few months.

Mr. Waldheim, 68, was United Nations secretary-general from 1972 to 1982. He was elected president despite allegations that he tried to cover up his World War II service with the German Army in the Balkans.

Sinn Fein Leader Held Briefly in U.K.

LONDON (Reuters) — Gerry Adams, leader of Sinn Fein, the political wing of the outlawed Irish Republican Army, was detained briefly as he arrived in England on Wednesday to take part in a debate on the use of violence to achieve political ends.

Mr. Adams, who is due to speak on the issue Thursday at Oxford University, said at a news conference that he and two companions were held by the Special Branch police for about an hour at the airport. "They had no problem identifying me," Mr. Adams said of the police, "but in order to identify my two companions they had to detain me."

The Sinn Fein leader said he also would confer with members of Parliament over British involvement in Northern Ireland. He said that he looked forward to the debate as an opportunity to raise in a public forum the issues of Northern Ireland. "The British people have indicated in opinion polls that an increasing number would like to see their troops out of my country," he added.

For the Record

Larry Layton was sentenced to life in prison in San Francisco on Tuesday for the 1978 murder of Representative Leo J. Ryan, Democrat of California, but will be eligible for parole after five years. He was given credit for the year he has already served in the killing in Guyana, which led to the deaths of the Reverend Jim Jones and 912 cult followers. (AP)

Smoking will be banned in Beverly Hills, California, restaurants, most retail stores and public meeting rooms after a unanimous vote of the city council on Tuesday. The law, which will be appealed, would be the first such curf in a California city. (UPI)

A Danish freighter in the English Channel carrying a 400-ton cargo of dynamite was towed toward the English coast Wednesday. Salvage experts boarded the Hornstrand to attach a tow line and reported no signs of the blaze that forced the crew to abandon ship. (UPI)

Angolan rebels claimed they killed 66 soldiers last week, most of them in two attacks in southern and central provinces, a statement in Lisbon by the guerrilla group, UNITA, said Wednesday. (Reuters)

U.S. Will Help Liberia Straighten Out Finances

By David B. Ottaway
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The United States is virtually taking over management of Liberia's finances in an effort to end the chaos threatening future U.S. assistance to the government of President Samuel K. Doe, according to a senior State Department official.

Under an agreement reached last month, the Agency of International Development is sending 17 financial experts who will have joint authority with their Liberian counterparts, including the finance minister, over government disbursements, the official said.

The official compared the arrangement to the power that is still given French advisers today in some former French colonies of West Africa.

In addition, the experts will help draw up Liberia's budget for the fiscal year that begins July 1, and AID is to provide computers to help keep track of receipts and expenditures.

The agreement was reached during a Feb. 7-11 visit to Monrovia by the AID director, M. Peter McPherson, a mission that grew out of Secretary of State George P. Shultz's brief stopover there during his trip in January to six black African nations.

Mr. Shultz sparked considerable controversy with his remarks there praising Mr. Doe for an improvement in human rights and "genuine progress" toward democracy. Opposition parties and several American human rights groups protested his comments.

The accord between AID and President Doe was disclosed after Senator Edward M. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts, released a preliminary General Accounting Office report that said it had been unable to audit the spending in the 1980-85 period of more than \$50 million in local counterpart funds generated from U.S. aid, as well as \$16.5 million in local money raised from the sale of U.S.-provided rice.

Mr. Kennedy, in releasing the report Feb. 21, said he would work for a halt of all U.S. economic and military assistance to the government until the abuse of U.S. aid ends and "free and fair presidential elections" were held.

Mr. Doe, a sergeant who seized power in a 1980 bloody coup, won a 1985 election, but the results have been widely questioned both in the U.S. Congress and in Liberia.

Meanwhile, a Reagan administration source said that AID was seriously considering the reprogramming of \$10 million in undispensed 1986 economic aid for Liberia to meet "other demands in Africa." The money was withheld because the Doe government failed to make promised financial and economic changes, the official said.

Iran Reports 4% Growth in Population Per Year

LONDON — Iran had 49,764,874 people when a census was taken in October 1986 and the country's population growth rate of about 4 percent a year over the last 10 years was the highest in the world, the official Iranian news agency IRNA reported.

The agency quoted Majid Jamsheed, the head of the Statistical Center of Iran, as saying that at the present rate of growth, Iran's population would exceed 60 million within five years. Prime Minister Mir Hossein Mousavi said in November that incentives should be adopted to lower the growth rate to 2.5 percent to 2.8 percent per year.

French Evidence Is Said To Tie 2 Terror Groups

BONN — The French police who arrested four leaders of the guerrilla group Direct Action at a Loire Valley farmhouse found evidence there of links with West Germany's Red Army Faction, security sources said Wednesday.

The West German sources said the evidence included arms, explosives and forged documents, all found at the farm where the four suspects were seized in a police raid on Feb. 21.

An Interior Ministry spokesman in Bonn confirmed that the French police had made details about the material available to the West German authorities. He would not elaborate.

Direct Action and the Red Army Faction claimed joint responsibility in January 1985 for the killing in Paris of General René Audran. In that year the two groups pledged to work together against the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and other symbols of capitalist imperialism.

West German security officials have long said there were ideological links between the two guerrilla groups but they have previously cited little evidence of cooperation.

The raid near Orleans last month resulted in the arrest of four Direct Action leaders, Jean-Marc Rouillon, Georges Cipriani, Nathalie Menignon and Joëlle Aubron, and has been hailed in France as a major success.

The sources said police had established that two revolvers and a pistol found at the farm were stolen from a gun store in Maxdorf, West Germany, in a raid in 1984 attributed to the Red Army Faction.

The explosives were from a stock taken from a quarry in Ecaussinnes, Belgium. They were of the same type used by Red Army Faction guerrillas in a failed bomb attack on a NATO training school in Bavaria in 1984 and in a blast in Koblenz in 1985.

Other material found at the farm

included French translations of claims for recent Red Army Faction attacks and a sketch of what was probably the U.S. Rhein-Main Air Force base near Frankfurt, they said.

Two U.S. servicemen were killed at the base in August 1985 in a car-bomb attack claimed by Red Army Faction guerrillas.

■ **Probe of Abdallah Lawyer**

A French lawyers' association inquiry board was preparing Wednesday to investigate charges that a former lawyer of Georges Ibrahim Abdallah was an agent for the French secret service, Agence France-Press reported from Paris.

Mr. Abdallah was sentenced to life imprisonment Saturday for complicity in the murders of a U.S. military attaché and an Israeli diplomat and in a failed attempt on the life of another American official.

The Council of the Order of Advocates appointed two of its members on Tuesday to carry out an inquiry into the activities of Jean-Paul Mazurier.

According to Laurent Gally, a journalist, the solicitor agreed to act as an agent for the French external security services department, the DGSE, while acting as defense lawyer for Mr. Abdallah after he was arrested in Lyon in October 1984.

On Monday, the French government successfully took a court action to stop 25 pages of Mr. Gally's book, "The Black Angel — A Mole in the Abdallah Affair," from being published.

The pages were said to have been based on information taken from internal documents of the DGSE and the internal security agency, the DST. Government lawyers asserted that publication would have threatened the lives of agents and alerted suspects being surveyed by the French secret service.

Mr. Gally said that the lawyer had acknowledged being a DGSE agent. He said that Mr. Mazurier decided to "confess" after a bomb attack in Paris on Sept. 17, 1986, in which seven persons were killed and 51 were injured.

The attack was one of several carried out in Paris in September by a group that demanded the release of Mr. Abdallah and two other Arab militants.

According to Mr. Gally, the lawyer thought the attacks meant that "his mission" had failed.

Jacques Vergès, the current lawyer of Mr. Abdallah, said that if the journalist's report were true then the sentence against Mr. Abdallah could be nullified. "That would mean," Mr. Vergès said, "that during the first questioning, when I had not yet been designated, Abdallah was without a lawyer and he was betrayed by a policeman disguised as a lawyer."

Barre Leads Mitterrand In French Opinion Poll

PARIS — A new French opinion poll gives former Prime Minister Raymond Barre the edge over President François Mitterrand in next year's presidential election.

The poll, to be published Thursday in the weekly magazine VSD, gives Mr. Barre, a rightist, 51 percent of the vote in a second round runoff against Mr. Mitterrand, a Socialist. But in a second round between Mr. Mitterrand and Prime Minister Jacques Chirac, a Gaullist, Mr. Mitterrand would win with 52 percent, the poll of 860 people showed.

Sweden Begins Probe of Illegal Arms Sales to Iran

STOCKHOLM — The Swedish government said Wednesday that it had started an inquiry into a multi-million-dollar arms smuggling scandal that independent peace groups say included the supply of hundreds of anti-aircraft missiles to Iran.

Peace groups and Swedish newspapers have accused past and present governments of knowing about illegal weapons shipments in the early 1980s from Bofors, the country's biggest arms maker, to warring nations in the Middle East.

The subject was on the agenda Tuesday of the Foreign Affairs Council, after which Prime Minis-



Lebanese troops taking position Wednesday along the coastal road linking Beirut to Sidon.

Lebanon Troops Patrol Coastal Road to Sidon

BEIRUT — Lebanese Army troops were deployed Wednesday along the strategic coastal road linking Beirut to Sidon in the south as part of a Syrian-backed crackdown on Moslem militias.

The move came as President Amin Gemayel, a Christian, considered his response to proposed changes aimed at ending Lebanon's 12-year civil war.

Soldiers with rifles, machine guns and grenade launchers patrolled a 16-mile (25-kilometer) stretch of road from the Syrian-held Khaleid junction just south of Beirut to the Awali River on Sidon's northern outskirts, witnesses said.

Syrian and Lebanese military sources called the move transitional and said the 600 troops spread along the highway would be reinforced later by Syrian military observers.

There were no immediate plans for Lebanese troops to challenge Sunni Moslem militiamen in Sidon or Palestinian guerrillas in the Ain al Helweh refugee camp nearby.

Meanwhile, a Christian militia leader said Wednesday that the missing Church of England envoy, Terry Waite, and four foreign university professors kidnapped from

Iran Shifts Its Offensive Against Iraq

LONDON — Iran announced Wednesday that it had launched an offensive against Iraq in the Kurdish mountains of the northern war front.

It also said its forces had captured a string of fortifications east of the strategic Iraqi port of Basra in fighting on the southern front.

Tehran Radio, monitored by the BBC, reported the new offensive in the Haj Omran area in an unexplained announcement that said the attacking troops had achieved "considerable victories."

The Iranian press agency IRNA, received in London, said the attacking force had captured fortified Iraqi mountain positions in the assault launched Tuesday night and that fighting continued in snow-capped peaks in the area.

Tehran Radio said the aim of the northern operation was to occupy strategic heights in the area controlling the "Haj Omran-Rawandiz axis."

IRNA said an Iraqi battalion was wiped out and two brigades severely mauled.

The Haj Omran area, about 80 miles (130 kilometers) north of Iraq's major oil center at Kirkuk, was the scene of bitter fighting in mid-1983.

Rawandiz is a Kurdish town about 40 miles inside Iraq. Iran has supported anti-Iraqi Kurdish guerrillas in attacks on government troops and installations in northern Iraq.

In the south, IRNA said infantry and armored units of the Revolutionary Guards had captured "crescent-shaped" defensive lines west of the Fish Lake, an area flooded by the Iraqis as a barrier against attack.

The agency quoted a Revolutionary Guards commander as saying Wednesday that at least 3,400 Iraqi troops had been killed or wounded over the previous 48 hours.

The thrust northward, apparently between the Shatt-al-Arab waterway and Fish Lake, six miles east of Basra, is continuing, Iranian reports said.

Iran launched a major attack toward Basra on Jan. 9, it announced Wednesday, although fighting has flared again in the area.

In Baghdad, the Iraqi press agency INA said Wednesday morning that the 3d Army Corps defending Basra, Iraq's second city with a population of one million, had repulsed a series of Iranian attacks over a two-day period.

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Scalia J In Supr Ruling

Review on New

La Gasta

Scalia Joins Liberals In Supreme Court Ruling on Police

By Al Kamen

WASHINGTON — Justice Antonin Scalia has surprised observers and drawn criticism from his conservative colleagues on the Supreme Court by joining with liberals and writing a decision that restricts police power to conduct searches.

In the 6-3 ruling on Tuesday, Chief Justice William H. Rehnquist and Justice Sandra Day O'Connor attacked him for erecting "serious roadblocks to reasonable law enforcement practices." The two justices, like Justice Scalia, were appointed by President Ronald Reagan.

Justice Scalia lectured them on the meaning of strict interpretation of the U.S. Constitution.

The case, Arizona vs. Hicks, began in April 1984, when a bullet was fired through the floor of the apartment of James T. Hicks in Phoenix, Arizona. It injured a man in the apartment below.

The police entered the Hicks apartment to search for the person who fired the gun, other possible victims and weapons. They found three weapons, including a sawed-off rifle, and a stocking-cap mask.

One police officer, however, noticed expensive stereo components in what Justice Scalia described as an "otherwise ill-appointed" apartment.

The officer suspected that the equipment was stolen and lifted a record turntable to check the serial numbers on the bottom. After discovering the equipment was stolen in a robbery and kidnapping, he obtained a warrant and found other items. The evidence was used to indict Mr. Hicks for armed robbery and kidnapping.

For years the Supreme Court has been making exceptions to the "exclusionary rule," which forbids prosecutors to use improperly seized evidence. It has said that items "in plain view" may be seized if the police, without a warrant, have a valid reason to be in a home because of "exigent circumstances," such as pursuit of a suspect.

Prosecutors argued in this case that the stereo and other components were in plain view, but Justice Scalia disagreed. The moving of the equipment by the officer, he

said, was a separate search "apart from the search for the shooter, victims and weapons that was the lawful objective of his entry into the apartment."

"A search is a search," Justice Scalia said, "even if it happens to disclose nothing but the bottom of a turntable."

He said there is "nothing new in the realization that the Constitution sometimes insulates the criminality of a few in order to protect the privacy of us all."

The Reagan administration has strongly attacked the use of the exclusionary rule. It has urged courts to give the police greater discretion in determining what is permissible under the Fourth Amendment prohibition against "unreasonable searches" and its requirement that the police have "probable cause" to search.

In the case Tuesday, prosecutors also asked the court to adopt a standard less rigid than "probable cause" to govern these circumstances. They conceded that the officer did not have probable cause to seize the equipment, but they said that he had a "reasonable suspicion" that the goods were stolen and that this was enough under the circumstances.

"We now hold that probable cause is required," Justice Scalia said. Justice O'Connor's dissent, he said, suggested that "we uphold the action here on the ground that it was a ' cursory inspection' rather than a 'full-blown search' and could therefore be justified by reasonable suspicion instead of probable cause."

"We are unwilling to send police and judges into a new thicket of Fourth Amendment law, to seek a creature of uncertain description that is neither a plain-view inspection nor yet a 'full-blown search,'" Justice Scalia said.

Justice O'Connor, joined by Justice Rehnquist and Justice Lewis F. Powell Jr., said the court majority "has taken a step that ignores a substantial body of precedent and that places serious roadblocks to reasonable law enforcement."

"The theoretical advantages of the 'search is a search' approach adopted by the court today," she said, "are simply too remote to justify the tangible and severe damage it inflicts on legitimate and effective law enforcement."

Muskie Suspects Iranian Officials Of Taking Bribes

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Edmund S. Muskie, a member of the Tower commission, said Wednesday that he suspected that some of the profits from covert arms sales to Iran were paid as bribes to Iranian officials. But he said he had no proof.

The former secretary of state was quoted by the San Francisco Examiner as saying that an Iranian arms dealer, Manucher Ghorbanifar, who served as a middleman in the dealings, had told the commission "there were expenses that accompanied this. He treated it as an expense of doing business."

"That was the euphemism," Mr. Muskie said. "It was my impression he wanted to communicate that to us."

The newspaper said that other sources had confirmed that there were bribes and that the bribed officials included Hashemi Rafsanjani, speaker of the Majlis, Iran's parliament.

A Senate intelligence committee source was quoted by the newspaper as saying that there were \$6 million in bribes from the summer of 1985 to the spring of 1986.

A Watchdog Asleep: The Press in the Iran Affair

By Robert Pear

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — It is now clear that dozens of people — officials at the White House, the State Department, the Defense Department and the Central Intelligence Agency, as well as private arms dealers, businessmen and financiers in Israel and other countries — knew early on about the delivery of U.S. arms to Iran that began in August 1985.

Similarly, a network of pilots and retired military officers knew that the covert U.S. efforts to aid the rebels fighting the government of Nicaragua were far more extensive than the White House acknowledged.

But, even with all these people in the story that would shake the Reagan presidency, American news organizations were not in the know.

With just a few exceptions, little noticed, the seeds of the scandal did not take root on the nation's front pages and news broadcasts until after a Lebanese magazine, al-Shiraa, reported Nov. 3 that the United States had been supplying arms to the Tehran regime.

And it was another three weeks before the press relayed the news, disclosed Nov. 25 by Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d, that some of the profits from the arms sales had been diverted to the Nicaraguan rebels in an operation supervised by Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North, a member of the staff of the National Security Council.

"The press was lax in this case," said Michael G. Gartner, the editor of The Courier-Journal in Louisville, Kentucky, who is president of the American Society of Newspaper Editors.

"The press failed," he said, "and its failure allowed the policy to continue, and the continuance of it led to this enormous scandal."

Part of this scandal must be laid at the doorstep of the press.

Jack Nelson, the Washington bureau chief of the Los Angeles Times, said he did not fully understand how the White House had been able to keep the Iran affair "secret for so long, inasmuch as so many people knew about it."

How did it happen? "There was an elaborate effort to keep the operation secret from the press, the Congress and various people in the administration," said Bob Woodward, who played a key role in uncovering the Watergate scandal during the Nixon administration. He is now an assistant managing editor of The Washington Post.

Journalists "who work in Washington and cover institutions couldn't get the story," he said. But he added, pieces of it might have been obtained from people outside Washington: various middlemen, pilots, bankers, perhaps even some of the "bellhops in the Tehran Hilton," where Robert C. McFarlane, the former national security adviser, stayed while on his mission to Iran.

Access to information about the covert activities was extremely restricted within the bureaucracy, a normal source of information for journalists in Washington. Government officials deceived one another, as well as the public.

The Tower commission report released last week disclosed that in May 1986, for instance, Vice Admiral John M. Poindexter, who was President Ronald Reagan's national security adviser at the time, instructed Colonel North not to talk to William J. Casey, then the director of central intelligence, or to anyone else about his "operational roles."

In addition, administration officials did not tell Congress about the covert activities,

precluding any disclosure by lawmakers or their aides.

Also, journalists say, Mr. Reagan's Iran initiative was so improbable that few journalists would have suspected it.

"This operation was protected partly because it seemed so preposterous," said John Walcott, the national security correspondent for The Wall Street Journal.

Debates among government officials often are a source of information for journalists. But Herbert E. Hetu, a spokesman for the Tower commission, said that Mr. Reagan's staff had permitted little debate on the sale of arms to Iran.

"There just wasn't any debate going on," he said. "No winners. No losers. No leaks."

However, the syndicated columnist Jack Anderson and Dale Van Atta wrote in June 1986 that the United States was "kowtowing to Khomeini" offering arms in exchange for hostages. They later reported details of a "conciliatory tilt toward Iran."

Mr. Van Atta said that he had received calls from many reporters trying to follow up on the columns. But the reporters generally failed because they could not obtain confirmation from the State Department or intelligence agencies.

Robert Parry, who in the last three years disclosed details of the contra supply network as an investigative reporter for The Associated Press, said: "In the first six years of this administration, the press seemed to have lost its determination to hold the government to hard facts." He said that the press seemed to be "almost as entranced by President Reagan as was most of the country."

"The press let down the country by failing to serve as a watchdog," said Mr. Parry, who is now a correspondent for Newsweek.

Even when the first hints of the arms shipments began to emerge, American journalists were slow to pick up the story.

Mr. McFarlane visited Iran in an effort to secure the release of American hostages in May 1986. An article about his mission was carried in late October in a small Lebanese newspaper connected to the militant pro-Iranian group Hezbollah, or Party of God, according to the Tower commission.

John P. Wallace, the foreign affairs editor of the Hearst newspapers, and Nathan M. Adams, a senior editor of Reader's Digest, are among the few journalists who reported pieces of the story before it became widely known.

In July 1985, Mr. Wallace reported that the United States and Iran had exchanged messages expressing a desire to improve relations. On Nov. 3, 1986, he reported that the United States had been conducting "secret negotiations with Iran" for 16 months.

Mr. Adams reported in August in Reader's Digest that "Israel is one of Iran's most reliable sources for both arms and munitions, despite denials by the Israeli government."

The New York Times reported on Aug. 8, 1985, that the contra were receiving "direct military advice from White House officials" on the staff of the National Security Council. The name of Colonel North was withheld at the request of the White House, which said that publishing the name would endanger his life.

Other news organizations and members of Congress also investigated Colonel North's activities and identified him by name.

"We knew North was a mystery figure," said Mr. Nelson of the Los Angeles Times. "We wrote stories about him, but we did not delve deep enough. We should have."



Ready for take-off: three new daily flights from Europe to America.

Review on New Caledonia Vote Urged

AUCKLAND, New Zealand — Leaders of the South Pacific Forum said France should cancel or change the referendum on independence for New Caledonia scheduled for this summer, the forum's chairman, Sir Kamisee Mara, said Wednesday.

Sir Kamisee, who is the prime

minister of Fiji, said leaders who attended the conference of 13 states wanted discussions with France and with independence leaders in New Caledonia.

"If France goes ahead with its independence referendum in New Caledonia it should change it to include conditions giving the indigenous Kanak people a chance to determine their future," Sir Kamisee said in a statement after the conference. French settlers, who are in a minority, want the territory to remain part of France.

"South Pacific Foreign Ministers are concerned that French policy is being directed toward the maintenance of New Caledonia as part of mainland France," Sir Kamisee said.

Vermont Socialist Re-elected

BURLINGTON, Vermont — Bernard Sanders, the nation's only Socialist mayor, has won election to a fourth term in Burlington, Vermont's largest city. He was first elected in 1981.



La Gastronomie

The Oak Room restaurant is an elegant temple to French haute cuisine. The famous 3 star chef, Michel Lorain, from Burgundy and our chef, David Chambers, have created a menu to intrigue and delight. Upstairs our new conservatory restaurant The Terrace Garden makes a splendid meeting place where you can enjoy a drink, a snack or a gourmet meal.

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CHIEFS

Dragon Lady

old Reagan, in an outdoor setting, defended his son Donald T. Reagan.

ancy Reagan was involved in a kind of dragon lady who knew her own mind.

In Hong Kong

is capitalist economy of the colony in the 1980s.

that the so-called market economy is a return of the confidence of Hong Kong.

Lighter Project

fighter project is a new fighter project.

ment, said Mr. ... (that producing ...)

Visit Abroad

of the ... (that producing ...)

briefly in U.K.

Liberia Finance

Herald International Tribune

France vs. Inflation

Just when France is being lauded internationally for reducing inflation, observers wonder if the wage-price spiral is starting anew.

price trend changes for the worse, temporarily and for quite special reasons, does this have to entail a new vicious circle, where a one-off price rise engenders powerful claims for higher money incomes?

Cynically Into Beirut

If the extreme step Syria has taken by sending troops and armor into Beirut will not bring a peace of the gun, then what will?

car bomb away from fresh upheaval. Patrolling the streets need not translate into disarming and breaking up the militias.

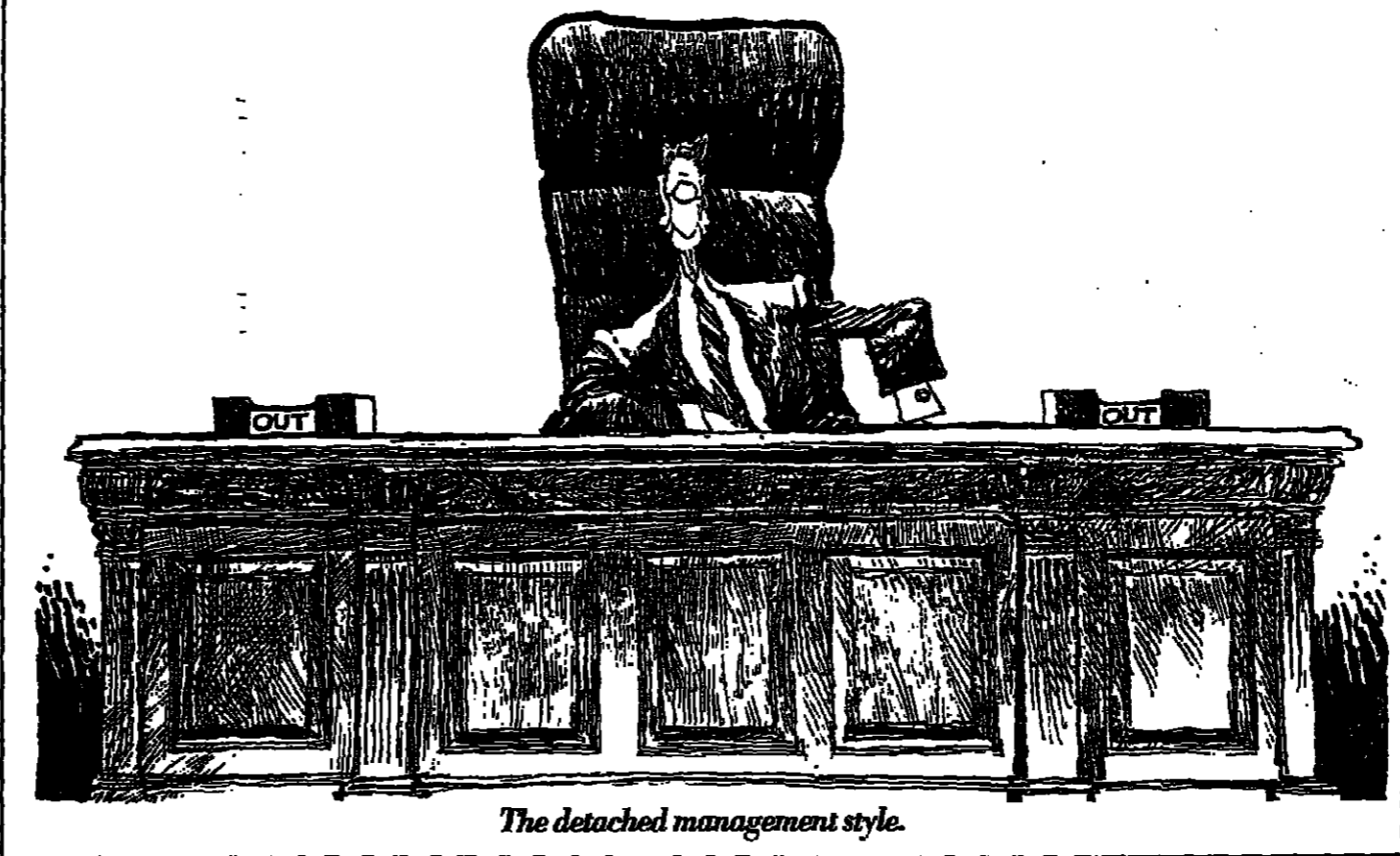
Strategy Against AIDS

Homosexual rights groups and television crews streamed into Atlanta last week to eavesdrop on a meeting convened by the Federal Centers for Disease Control.

after the test, is what seems most likely to make people avoid high-risk behaviors. That is the rationale behind the state of New York's large new expansion of voluntary counseling and testing.



OPINION



The detached management style.

Europe Should Welcome Gorbachev's INF Gambit

By Tom Wicker

NEW YORK — The European allies of the United States may be taking counsel of their fears, but the Reagan administration has responded with alacrity to Mikhail Gorbachev's new offer to negotiate the removal of medium-range missiles from Europe.

Advocates of "no first use," in fact, insist that neither power is likely to fire any size of nuclear weapon at the other, with deliberate intent, because the certain result would be catastrophic.

whole category of nuclear weapons off the board within five years, and eliminate 93 percent of Soviet medium-range warheads; Moscow and Washington each would be allowed to keep 100 such warheads, the Russians in Asia, the United States on its own territory.

Such an agreement not only would shore up President Reagan's beleaguered administration; it would be one for which he could take much credit, since his deployment of missiles in Europe probably did most to bring it so near to fruition.

But the Gorbachev offer awakened the allies' old fear of "decoupling" — the concern that the U.S. intent to defend Europe, with nuclear arms if necessary, might be weakened.

Tough verification will be imperative because of the mobility of the SS-20s, and something will have to be done about Soviet shorter-range missiles. But the possibilities make the hard bargaining well worth the effort.

For Once, a Hopeful Film About Nuclear Arms

By Barbara Roessner

HARTFORD, Connecticut — Its producer-director-writer, Gary Krane, calls it "the first yuppie film" on arms control, specifically designed for "your everyday schizoid American — the people who're concerned about the nuclear threat but don't know what to do about it."

are not abruptly eclipsed by exploding bombs, either. The film cuts to Mr. Newman, extolling America's "ingenuity, hard work and common sense" and its ability to seize "the challenges of our dreams and turn them into realities."

Diplomacy on the Cheap Is No Saving

By Charles H. Price 2d

LONDON — In July 1981, as a businessman turned ambassador, I brought with me to the world of diplomacy the notion that the people's business was one like any other. There would be inevitable gains and losses, but if the purpose was useful and adequately funded the end product would be worthwhile.

Other arms of government can cut back on programs or hardware, but the diplomatic service has only one basic tool available — people. In embassies around the world, they collect, analyze and provide to the key decision-makers in Washington the vital information necessary to the formulation and implementation of U.S. foreign policy.

ment's budget has remained almost static for a decade. The only significant growth has been in mandatory wage and price increases, and in security improvements to combat the increased terrorist threat.

The Most Urgent Foreign Policy Crisis

THE foreign policy crises we confront are usually thrust upon us by others. Now we are in danger of creating a major one for ourselves by slashing the foreign affairs budget. This looming crisis is the most urgent and least recognized of all those facing this nation.

budget cuts are likely to cost us much more — in money, jobs, even lives — over the long run.

The government seeks out and trains for the Foreign Service the best talent the country has to offer. It has been my great fortune to serve with this highly professional and dedicated body of men and women for almost six years in two Foreign Service posts. That these people are increasingly denied the necessary resources to carry out their mandates should be cause for concern to every American.

The Prospect For Cuba Is Downhill

By Flora Lewis

HAVANA — Cuba's problems and sharp new austerity program are driving it toward more complete integration into Comecon, the Soviet economic bloc. Already a staggering 85 percent of its total trade (and 89 percent of its exports) is with Communist countries, one of the highest figures for any bloc member.

It also comes at a time when most of the others are trying reforms to ease arithmetic structures, while Cuba is reverting to more ideological rigor and more reliance on what are called "moral incentives."

Living Abroad Cultural D

LONDON — The British Council has announced that it will be withdrawing its support for the British Council of the Americas.

Some officials admit that development will necessarily slow from planned goals. Investments will have to be cut. They report, however, about Lenin's faith in the Soviet Union, although they neglect to mention the Soviets' vast resources, which have nonetheless failed to propel it to prosperity.

IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1912: China Needs Loan PARIS — [A Herald editorial says:] "Order has been restored in the Chinese capital under martial law. Yuan Shih-Kai, however, is in sore need of money to pay the soldiers, and history is filled with disasters resulting from dissatisfied armies. The Herald's Peking Bureau reports a conference held [on March 4] by the Ministers of the four Powers whose banking groups had engaged to make a loan but now hesitate to pay over the money unless responsibility is assumed by their respective Governments. Refusal of the funds might result in conditions that would render it necessary for the Powers to intervene at great expense. Fear of intervention has impelled the Nanking committee to urge their colleagues of the southern assembly to agree that Yuan shall be inaugurated as president at once in Peking."

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE JOHN HAY WHITNEY, Chairman 1958-1982 KATHARINE GRAHAM, WILLIAM S. PALEY, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER Co-Chairmen LEE W. HUERNER, Publisher JOHN VINOCUR, Executive Editor WALTER WELLS, Editor SAMUEL AET, KATHERINE KNORR and CHARLES MITCHELMORE, Deputy Editors CARL GEWIRTZ, Associate Editor ROBERT J. DONAHUE, Editor of the Editorial Pages RENÉ BONDY, Deputy Publisher ALAIN LECOUR and RICHARD H. MORGAN, Associate Publishers FRANCIS DESMAISON, Circulation Director ROLF D. KRANEPHUL, Advertising Sales Director International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Tel: (1) 46 37 93 00. Telex: Advertising, 613395; Circulation, 612832; Editorial, 612718; Production, 630698. Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Thayer. Editor for Asia: Michael Richardson, 5 Conventry Rd., Singapore 0511. Tel 472-7768. Telex R556928. Manager: Dr. Asao Makiyama, 30 Chuocho, Road, Hong Kong. Tel 53610616. Telex: 01170. Managing Dir.: U.K.: Robin Mackintosh, 60 Long Acre, London WC2E. Tel R30-4902. Telex 2623009. Gen. Mgr.: Michael Conroy, 850 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022. Tel: (212) 752-3800. Telex: 427175. S.A. on capital de 1 200 000 F. RCS Nanterre B 732021126. Commission Paritaire No. 61337. © 1987, International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved. ISSN: 0294-8052.

To Go Reagan Let Him Be Re... Living Abroad Cultural D LONDON — The British Council has announced that it will be withdrawing its support for the British Council of the Americas. MONSIEUR... (Additional text and graphics on the right margin)

OPINION

To Go Out as a Statesman, Reagan Has to Invite Help

By James Reston

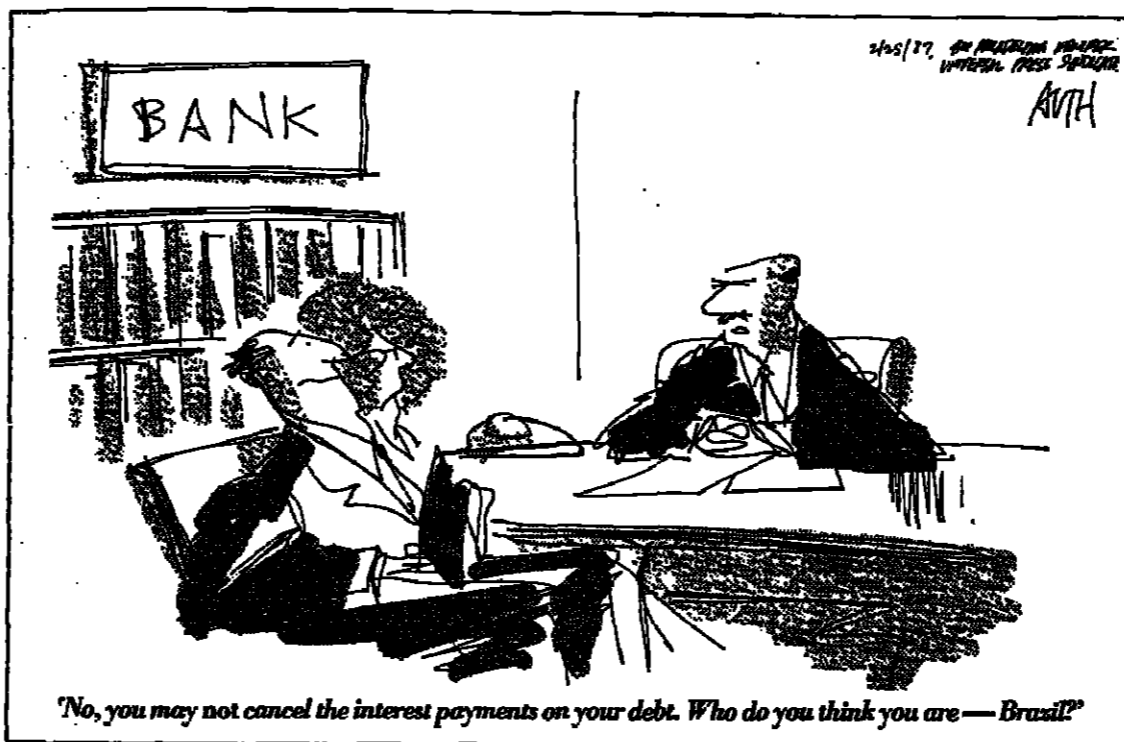
WASHINGTON — Ed Muskie summarized the critical cause of the Iran-contra scandal when he declared it a failure of responsibility. The Tower commission left no doubt that this responsibility was the president's. Ronald Reagan will undoubtedly accept that responsibility now and try to restore his credibility, but this is a time for clear thinking and plain speaking. He has lost the confidence of Congress and this will not be restored by confessing error and promising to "take charge" in his last two years. The situation is too serious for that. In fact, under a parliamentary system, Mr. Reagan would lose a vote of confidence, and America would now be facing an election.

side economics at home, or his "star wars" nuclear policy abroad, but blinded the people and intimidated Congress with the magic of his personal popularity, which he has now lost in Iran. He lost it not because he delegated his authority but because he delegated it to the wrong people, and did not keep his oath of office to see that the laws were faithfully executed. This difficulty he can still repair, although the time is short. He retains the power of appointment, which he has abused for six long years, but he seems to have learned a lesson in the recent crash.

By choosing Howard Baker of Tennessee as White House chief of staff, then withdrawing his nomination of Robert Gates as the CIA director and naming William Webster instead, he has recognized that he has no time for more unnecessary controversies with Congress. But he still has a long way to go. He could begin by putting his own house in order, since nobody elected Nancy. It would also be useful if he resolved the disputes in his own cabinet over the control of nuclear weapons; he has made a start by welcoming Mikhail Gorbachev's offer on intermediate-range missiles and instructing the Geneva negotiators to present a draft treaty in response. This will require a new approach to Congress, which must ratify whatever agreement is reached. It is too late to keep his promise to balance the budget, but so many unimaginable things have happened recently that it still may be possible to achieve a new balance of power. This is the presiding problem of world politics and may still be within his reach.

Let Him Be Reagan

WASHINGTON has been seized with the notion that Ronald Reagan should suddenly become a hands-on president. That is a terrifying prospect. Fortunately, nothing is likely to come of it. If Mr. Reagan were capable of managing even his own household, Don Regan would still be chief of staff. Those who argue that Mr. Reagan should actually get involved in governing ought to take another look at the issues that truly have engaged him. Supply-side economics, funding the Contras and "star wars" are prize exhibits. Far from waking the Gipper, it is time to do what movement conservatives have been yelling for: Let Reagan be Reagan — which means rousing occasionally to deliver speeches with believable unctuous and to preside with regal splendor over ribbon-cuttings, state dinners and awards ceremonies.



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Singapore: Rights and Wrongs of the Press

Recent actions by the Singapore government to restrict the circulation of Time magazine and The Asian Wall Street Journal have been widely portrayed by Western media as an attack on freedom of the press. This is an erroneous impression. The Singapore government supports a free press and believes that it is an essential institution in a functioning democracy. It does not seek to control or censor the press. It does not want a press which is unquestioning, servile and sterile. In order for Singapore to progress, it must have access to information from all sources. The facts speak for themselves: 3,700 foreign publications circulate in Singapore; 93 foreign journalists, representing 63 foreign news organizations, are based there. Besides The Asian Wall Street Journal, other newspapers and magazines which are freely available in Singapore include the International Herald Tribune, the Economist, USA Today and Newsweek. The government has also allowed the British Broadcasting Corporation to have a relay station in Singapore which rebroadcasts BBC World Service programs to listeners in Singapore and throughout the region. In international forums, Singapore has not joined the radicals from the Third World to attack the Western media. It has worked with like-minded countries to prevent the Soviet Union and its Third World allies from exploiting legitimate grievances of the developing countries against the Western media. No newspaper has an automatic right to circulate in another country. Circulation is a privilege extended by the host country. Foreign publications which enjoy this privilege in Singapore are expected to comply with the views of the government on two issues. The first issue is whether freedom of the press is an absolute value. Many journalists in America hold the view that freedom of the press is an absolute right which is not to be subordinated to or moderated by other considerations. We believe that journalists, like everyone else, must operate within the laws of the land, such as laws regarding defamation, sedition, contempt of court and the protection of official secrets. Singapore is a young republic of only 21 years. Its population is made up of many different races, religions and languages. It is situated in a part of the world in which these are highly emotional issues. For these reasons, journalists are expected to refrain from stirring up emotions on race, religion and language which in the past have led to riots and murder. The second issue is directly related to Singapore's disputes with Time and The Asian Wall Street Journal. In the Asian edition of its Sept. 8 issue, Time published an article on Singapore which contained what the Singapore government considered several important errors of fact. A representative of the government repeatedly wrote to Time requesting that it publish his corrections of these errors. Time refused to publish the letter even though it acknowledged that it might have made errors. Subsequently, Time offered to publish an amended version of the letter which would however have altered its substance. Time finally published the letter after the government had restricted its circulation. The restriction against Time will be reviewed sometime this year. The Asian Wall Street Journal, in its issue of last Dec. 12-13, published an article on Singapore's second stock exchange which, in the government's view, contained grave accusations and errors of fact. A government representative wrote two letters to the Journal to refute the accusations. He requested publication of his letters and any rebuttals the Journal cared to make. Because of the Journal's persistent refusal, the government has restricted its circulation. We respect the right of foreign publications to publish, within the framework of our laws, anything they wish to say about Singapore. However, we believe that freedom of the press must be a two-way street. It is only fair that a party attacked by a paper be given a right of reply in a form of his choice. To deny us this right is tantamount to giving the press the right to suppress facts and views with which it disagrees. Should the press have the right to censor dissenting views? This is the question which is at issue in Singapore's disputes with Time and The Asian Wall Street Journal. Is it unreasonable to ask the foreign press to practice what it preaches? TOMMY T.R. KOH, Ambassador of Singapore to the United States, Washington.

History, Continued

In "Learning U.S. History at the Movies" (Meanwhile, Feb. 20), James R. Dickenson stops his history lesson at the Cold War. But Watergate brought "All the President's Men," and the Vietnam War has brought "Apocalypse Now" and "Platoon." These painful years are major elements in U.S. history, too. HERMAN MOCK, Amsterdam.

One Man's Case for the Right To Quit While You're Ahead

By Sidney Hook

STANFORD, California — A few short years ago, I lay at the point of death. A congestive heart failure was treated for diagnostic purposes by an angiogram that triggered a stroke. Violent and painful hiccups, uninterrupted for several days and nights, prevented the ingestion of food. My left side and one of my vocal cords became paralyzed. Some form of pleurisy set in, and I felt I was drowning in a sea of slime. In one of my lucid intervals during those days of agony, I asked my physician to discontinue all life-supporting services or show me how to do it. He refused and predicted that I would appreciate the wisdom of my request. A month later I left the hospital. In six months I regained the use of my limbs, and although my voice still lacks its old resonance and carrying power, I no longer creak like a frog. There remain some minor disabilities. I have resumed my writing and research. My experience has been cited as an argument against honoring requests of stricken patients to be gently eased out of their pain and life. I cannot agree. There are two main reasons. As an octogenarian, there is a reasonable likelihood that I may suffer another "cardiovascular accident" or worse. I may not even be in a position to ask for the resumption of my life. It seems to me that I have already paid my dues to death. Secondly, I dread imposing on my family and friends another grim round of misery similar to the one that my first attack occasioned. My wife and children endured enough for one lifetime. I know that for them the long days and nights of waiting, the disruption of their professional duties and their own familial responsibilities counted for nothing in their anxiety for me. In their joy at my recovery, these have been forgotten. But to visit another prolonged spell of helpless suffering on them as my life ebbs away, or even worse, if I linger on into a comatose senility, seems altogether gratuitous. But what, it may be asked, of the joy and satisfaction of living, of basking in the sunshine, listening to music, watching grandchildren grow into adolescence, following the news about the fate of freedom in a troubled world, playing with ideas, writing one's testament of wisdom and folly for posterity? Is not all that one endured, together with the risk of its recurrence, an acceptable price for the many satisfactions still open even to a person of advanced years? Apparently those who cling to life no matter what think so. I do not. The zest and intensity of these experiences are no longer what they used to be. I am not vain enough to think that I can in the few remaining years make an important discovery useful for mankind or lead a social movement or do anything historically eventful. My autobiography, which describes a record of intellectual and political experiences of some historical value, could be posthumously published. I have had my fill of joys and sorrows and am not greedy for more life. I have always thought that a test of whether one had found happiness in one's life is whether one would be willing to relive it — whether, if it were possible, one would accept the opportunity to be born again. Having lived a full and relatively happy life, I would cheerfully accept the chance to be reborn, but certainly not to be reborn again as an infirm octogenarian. To some extent, my views reflect what I have seen happen to the aged and stricken who have been so unfortunate as to survive crippling paralysis. They suffer, and impose suffering on others, unable even to make a request that their torment be ended. I am mindful, too, of the burdens placed upon the community, with its rapidly diminishing resources, to provide the adequate and costly services necessary to sustain the lives of those whose days and nights are spent on mattress graves of pain. A better use could be made of these resources to increase the opportunities and qualities of life for the young. I am not denying the moral obligation the community has to look after its disabled and aged. There are times, however, when an individual may find it pointless to insist on the fulfillment of a legal and moral right. What is required is no great revolution in morals but an enlargement of imagination and an intelligent evaluation of alternative uses of resources. Long ago, Seneca observed that "the wise man will live as long as he ought, not as long as he can." One can envisage hypothetical circumstances in which one has a duty to prolong one's life despite its costs, for the sake of others, but such circumstances are far removed from the ordinary prospects we are considering. If wisdom is rooted in knowledge of the alternatives of choice, it must be reliably informed of the state one is in and its likely outcome. Scientific medicine is not infallible, but it is the best we have. Should a rational person be willing to endure acute suffering merely on the chance that a miraculous cure might presently be at hand? Each should be permitted to make his own choice, especially when no one else is harmed by it. The responsibility for the decision, whether deemed wise or foolish, must be with the chooser.

MEANWHILE

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GENERAL NEWS

Living Abroad

Cultural Differences Sway Choice of a Therapist

By Sherry Buchanan

International Herald Tribune LONDON — Expatriates cannot leave anxiety, depression and other emotional problems back in their native countries, and some may find that the stress of living in a foreign culture magnifies problems. Where counselors and therapists are available to help, a major question is whether their nationality corresponds to the patient's. Internationally trained therapists say they can develop a better relationship with a patient if they understand the patient's cultural context. Agreeing with this, many people who have sought help in a foreign country say that having a therapist from another culture can be an added benefit. "The guideline in choosing a therapist is who do you imagine understands what your problem is about," said Marie Anne Brun, an American clinical psychologist and psychotherapist who was trained in Paris and has lived there for 18 years. A popular therapist's position is given by Sudhar Kakar, an Indian psychoanalyst who was trained in West Germany, has taught at Harvard University and practices in New Delhi. "In therapy, it is essential to understand the person's culture," he said. "The ability to understand the messages given by the patient is essential." In his private practice, Mr. Kakar treats Indians, West Germans and Americans. But he said, he treats Americans "with much less comfort" because he believes he has spent too little time in the United States to understand its culture fully. A similar view is furnished by Manfred Kets de Vries, a Dutch psychoanalyst and professor of organizational behavior at the European School of Business Administration in Fontainebleau, France, the leading European business school. "The blank wall of the analyst is a theoretical position," he said. "There is no question that therapists show affection and empathy for their patients." Mr. Kets de Vries was trained in Canada, where he lived for 10 years. "When I had to treat French Canadians I had to learn about the influence of the Catholic Church and what happened in those religious schools," he re-

membered. "Every therapist learns, but it might be quicker if they already have a knowledge of the cultural context of the patient." Many expatriates seeking help prefer to go to a therapist or counseling service centered on their language and culture. For example, the Community Help Center in Brussels, an English-speaking counseling service, handles 5,000 cases a year between its telephone hot line and direct counseling service. At the International Counseling Services at the American Church in Paris, therapists saw 210 people last year. Both services charge people according to their means. The American Aid Society, a voluntary organization based in Paris that helps

Americans in distress, will pay for a limited number of sessions with the International Counseling Services in a crisis situation. U.S. embassies and consulates often can provide a list of English-speaking or American therapists. "If you're away from home, to be able to speak to someone in your own language is a great comfort," said Meg Fassam, the British administrator of the Community Help Center, who has been in Brussels for four years. "There is an easier identification and understanding between the therapist and the patient if they are of the same nationality or culture," agreed David Safier, an American psychoanalyst who was trained in France at Université de Paris VII. "But you also have to maintain an objectivity which may be easier when you are not familiar with that person's culture." A study among British patients seeing American therapists has been completed by Dr. Morton Shatzman, an American psychiatrist who has been practicing in London for 20 years. The study showed that, for some, the difference in nationality had a bad effect on the relationship between patient and therapist, while for others it had a positive effect. "Seeing an American therapist meant to me freedom," said a British patient, "as I'd felt myself to be a constricted and constrained person. There was more chance of contact between two people without a whole lot of concepts of where we'd come from in our backgrounds, without preconceived notions of behavior." "That we had less knowledge about each other could have been construed as a drawback or difficulty, but I feel that it was a good thing." To others, what mainly matters is getting the right treatment at the right time. "Frankly I was so out of it I wouldn't have cared what nationality you were," one of Dr. Shatzman's British patients told him. According to therapists who specialize in addiction problems, the treatment against alcoholism and drug abuse does not depend on nationality. "Treating for addiction is cross-cultural," said John Ditzler, an American clinical psychologist who was trained in Minnesota and who now runs Farm Place with his wife in Oakley, Surrey. "People's problems are fairly similar when they are using the same chemical."

"There is an easier understanding between the therapist and the patient if they are of the same nationality or culture. But you also have to maintain an objectivity which may be easier when you are not familiar with that person's culture." — David Safier, An American psychoanalyst

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AIDS: A Complex Virus

By Harold M. Schmeck Jr.
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — As scientists study the virus that causes AIDS, they find greater — often surprising — complexity with each new research advance.

The virus has far more genes and therefore a greater subversive repertoire than had been imagined. It is capable of attacking more different human cells than had been thought, and it has more complex means of destroying its victim's immune defenses than had been appreciated in the past.

The virus can kill cells, but it is also capable of hiding out, inactive, within the human body to emerge later in a flare of deadly infection. "It is a lot more complicated than anyone thought," said Dr. Jeffrey Laurence of Cornell University Medical Center, an immunologist who has made important contributions to the understanding of AIDS.

The virus's complexity helps explain why acquired immune deficiency syndrome is so dangerous. The seeming ingenuity with which the virus attacks and resists counterattack contributes to the explosive growth of the AIDS epidemic. But scientists have gleaned vast knowledge from the virus, and in a brief time. Although no one thinks the AIDS virus will be conquered soon, each discovery not only gives scientists another possible tactic but also expands understanding of virus infections in general.

"It has revolutionized our concepts of virus-cell interactions," said Dr. Flossie Wong-Staal of the National Cancer Institute. Although focused on a grave and immediate health problem, research on the virus is generating important knowledge that should go beyond that virus itself, she said.

"We may learn a lot about the basic processes of life," said Dr. Wong-Staal, who is a major figure in AIDS research. She is a colleague of Dr. Robert C. Gallo, a discoverer of the AIDS virus, now called HIV in the United States, for human immunodeficiency virus.

The pace of discovery has been remarkable. The disease AIDS was discovered in 1981. By the next year, virus experts were predicting that the cause would be a retrovirus. Although many retroviruses were known to infect animals, only two human retroviruses were known: the AIDS virus became the third. It has proved to be far more complex than the others. Evidence for its existence was first reported in 1983 by Dr. Luc Montagnier and colleagues at the Pasteur Institute in Paris. Its identity and its link to AIDS were proved by the next year by Dr. Gallo's group at the Cancer Institute.

Most virus diseases that have been brought under control have been defeated by vaccines rather than drugs. Yet the emerging portrait of the AIDS virus and its mode of attack show that it will be a difficult vaccine target.

Retroviruses take their name from their unusual means of reproduction within the cells they infect. Their genetic blueprints are in the form of RNA, ribonucleic acid. They carry an enzyme called a reverse transcriptase that orders the infected cell to translate the genetic message of the virus's RNA into the form of DNA, deoxyribonucleic acid, which instructs the cell to make a new crop of virus particles.

In all living things, the normal sequence of genetic events is that information of heredity goes from the DNA, the substance of the genes, to RNA, which has multiple roles, all leading to the manufacture of products by a living cell. The reverse transcriptase enzyme reverses the normal sequence; hence the name retrovirus.

Since it is a central part of the virus's attack, the enzyme has been a prime target of drug designers.

But drugs designed to block its action have had only limited success. Experts say the AIDS virus's complex genetic structure is probably the most important discovery. This complexity is still unfolding.

The common animal retroviruses have just three genes. They are known, in virologists' shorthand, as pol, env and gag. Pol is the genetic blueprint for the virus's characteristic enzymes. Gag is the code for its internal structure. Env is the gene for its outer coat, the portion that determines what kinds of cells the virus can infect.

The AIDS virus has at least eight genes, and experts believe others may well be discovered. Not all the functions of the extra five known genes are understood.

Genes are actually instruction messages coded in the sequence of the subunits that make up the nucleic acid. The cell translates these messages and follows the instructions. Some of the AIDS virus genes overlap each other, however, or are spliced together from parts of the strand of nucleic acid.

What the virus expert sees are segments of the genetic material that may represent genes or may be silent. The segments are called open reading frames. Knowledge of their function usually depends on whether or not the cell makes a detectable product that matches the particular piece of nucleic acid.

Of the newly discovered genes, those that have known functions appear to have regulatory roles, said Dr. William A. Haseltine of Harvard Medical School and the Dana-Farber Cancer Institute in Boston. He and Joseph Sodroski and Craig Rosen, two colleagues, have been among the prime leaders in discoveries concerning the AIDS virus's genes.

Particularly important among the virus's "extra" genes is one called tat, discovered independently and at about the same time by Dr. Haseltine's group and Dr. Wong-Staal's group. This gene has an action a little like the "fast forward" button on a tape recorder. It can increase by several thousand times a cell's rate of production of new AIDS virus particles.

Scientists have discovered that the virus cannot be replicated at all without the tat gene. It and the reverse transcriptase enzyme, also essential to the virus's life cycle, have become particular targets of efforts to design new drugs to fight the AIDS infection.

Early in the research it became clear that this deadly virus attacked key cells of the human immune defense system, thus causing AIDS's devastating effects on immunity against infection.

Although no one thinks the AIDS virus will be conquered soon, each discovery not only gives scientists another possible tactic, but also expands understanding of virus infections in general.

Vulnerable to AIDS Infection



T4 Cell
Key cell in immune system

By infecting the T4 lymphocytes, the AIDS virus cripples the entire immune defense system. Macrophages usually devour invading viruses, but can sometimes harbor the AIDS virus and contribute to spread of infection.

Possibly Susceptible to AIDS Virus

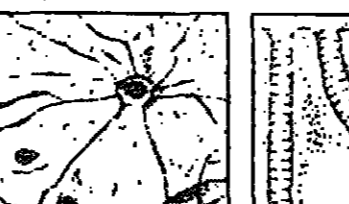


Macrophage
Agent of immune system

probable is infection of the neuroglial cells, which are cells of the brain and central nervous system. Other possibly vulnerable cells function in linings of organs. The virus might kill these cells or multiply in them, spreading the virus.

New research also points to other possible cellular victims. Most

Endothelial Cell

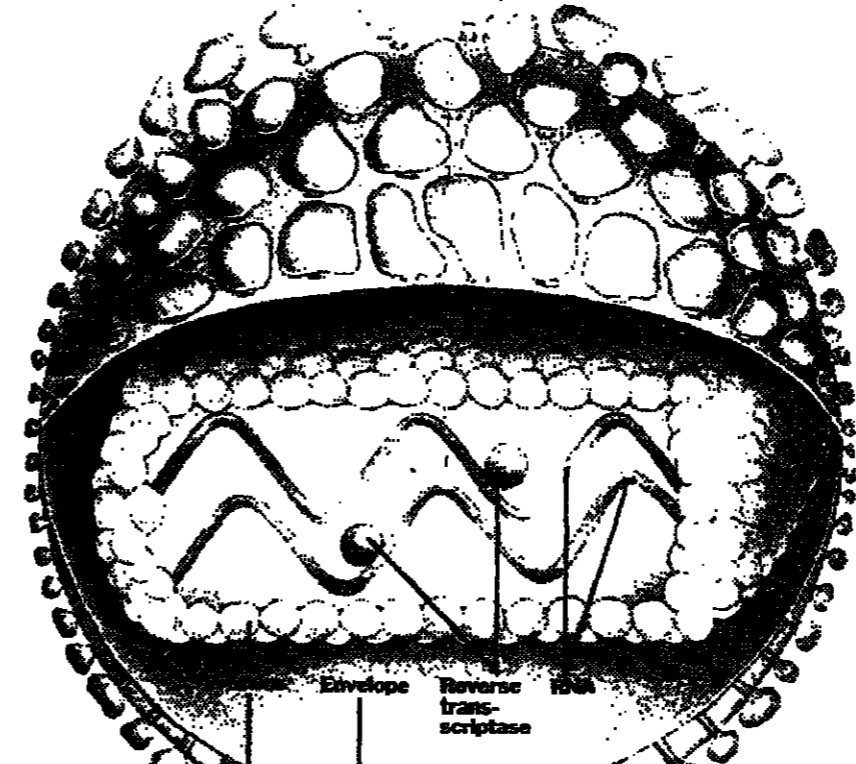


Endothelial Cell
Lining of organs, including heart

working out this protein's complete chemistry by identifying the entire sequence of amino acids that make up the protein. Once the sequencing is complete, the scientists should be able to understand the specific functions of the protein, broadening further the understanding of AIDS virus infection and perhaps offering yet another biochemical target for counterattack.

Dr. Samuel Broder of the National Cancer Institute, who is editor of the book "AIDS, Modern Concepts and Therapeutic Challenges," just published by Marcel Dekker Inc., describes the progress in understanding the disease as "astounding," but he notes that scientists are still "only at the beginning of the story."

The Virus



IN BRIEF

The 'Missing Mass' of the Milky Way

NEW YORK (NYT) — A scientist at the Los Alamos National Laboratory, ruling out a host of exotic possibilities, has calculated that the "missing mass" in the Milky Way galaxy consists of billions of dim, huge planets.

Astronomers have long known that the vast majority of the mass of the universe seems to be "missing," invisible to the most powerful telescopes on Earth or in the skies. They cannot detect all the mass that ought to exist, given the powerful gravitational pulls observed at work in clusters of stars and galaxies.

Writing in *The Astronomical Journal*, Dr. Jack Hills of Los Alamos said that the "missing mass" needed to hold the Milky Way in a flat spiral of 400 billion stars is not made up of dust, elementary particles, or interstellar snowballs — all put forward at one time or another. The prime candidates, he said, are objects no smaller than asteroids dozens of miles in diameter and no larger than 7 percent of the mass of the sun. Dr. Hills favors huge planets no smaller than Jupiter, whose mass is .1 percent that of the sun. "The most likely missing-mass candidates are objects called gray dwarfs," he said. "They can be viewed as oversized planets of stars that never ignited."

Airborne Pollutants Threaten Lakes

WASHINGTON (NYT) — Toxic substances borne by air are increasingly and dangerously contaminating the Great Lakes, according to a report issued by environmental groups.

The report warned that poisonous chemicals and metals carried by the wind and deposited on the surface of the lakes are accumulating in fish and other aquatic life and entering the food chain. These poisons include substances such as the insecticide DDT and polychlorinated biphenyls or PCBs, which are banned in the United States but are carried to the lakes from as far away as South America.

The report was made public by the Sierra Club and Great Lakes United, which includes sportsmen, labor, and business leaders in its ranks as well as environmentalists. It charges that the United States and Canada are failing to carry out a bilateral agreement, originally reached in 1972, to protect the lakes.

Bacterium Points to Ulcer Cure

ATLANTA (AP) — A bacterium recently discovered in people suffering from peptic ulcers and chronic indigestion suggests there may be a cure for the ailments, says a report released at a meeting of the Aobaccoan Society for Microbiology.

The bacterium, *Campylobacter pyloridis*, was found in patients with gastritis and peptic ulcers but was rarely found in patients without the inflammations, reported Dr. George E. Buck. "Many might suffer from inflammation of the lining of the stomach, perhaps caused by this new germ," said Dr. Barry Marshall. The cause of ulcers still is unknown.

Screening Urged for Sperm Donors

WASHINGTON (WP) — The first documented case of hepatitis B transmitted through artificial insemination has prompted health officials to urge that all sperm donors be screened for the liver ailment.

A 37-year-old Colorado woman developed acute viral hepatitis B in 1982 several months after being artificially inseminated with sperm from an anonymous donor. Later it was discovered that the donor semen contained the hepatitis B virus. The woman recovered fully after three weeks in the hospital.

Potential transmission of hepatitis B through semen is well known, but infection through artificial insemination had been theoretical until the Colorado case, the *Journal of the American Medical Association* reported. Though the incidence of hepatitis B in semen donors probably is less than 1 percent, the JAMA report said, routine screening of donors could eliminate even that small risk.

Tailor-Made Poultry May Be Possible

WASHINGTON (AP) — Scientists now are able to pass on the genes of a selected virus to new generations of chickens, a step U.S. Agriculture Department researchers say could one day lead to tailor-made poultry for consumers.

The successful laboratory procedure "brings closer the day when geneticists can custom-design chickens to resist disease, lay bigger eggs or have other traits valued by producers," said Lyman B. Crittenden, a geneticist with the department's Agricultural Research Service. Dr. Crittenden and a colleague, microbiologist Donald W. Salter, work at the agency's regional poultry research laboratory, East Lansing, Michigan. Their findings were reported Tuesday by USDA officials.

Post-Infection Risk Rises

By Lawrence K. Altman
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Analysis of blood and data collected in San Francisco since 1978 suggests that the risk of developing AIDS increases yearly after infection with the virus, dampening hopes that rates of illness might plateau or even drop five years or so after infection.

In fact, the findings have led officials to conclude tentatively that the percentage of infected people who develop AIDS rises steadily over the seven years after infection.

The study, prepared by the San Francisco Health Department and the Federal Centers for Disease Control in Atlanta, indicates that only 4 percent of people who become infected with the AIDS virus will develop the disease within three years but that after five years the figure rises to 14 percent and after seven years to 36 percent.

"The longer one is infected, the higher are the chances of developing AIDS," said Dr. George Ruthendorf of the San Francisco Health Department.

Dr. Harold S. Jaffe, an AIDS epidemiologist at the Centers for Disease Control who is working on the study with the San Francisco Health Department, said the study had been unable to identify any factor other than time that triggers the onset of the disease.

"There doesn't seem to be anything obvious that people can do to stop this disease progression," Dr. Jaffe said.

The findings, which are scheduled to be presented this year at conferences on AIDS, are believed to provide the longest perspective on the progression of AIDS. Jaffe said the few studies conducted on other AIDS victims had covered shorter periods of time, but their groups "look more or less the same — it's in the same ballpark," he said.

The study is rooted in another study, of 6,700 homosexual and bisexual men who visited San Francisco Health Department venereal disease clinics and who agreed to participate in a study of hepatitis B and other infections unusually prevalent among homosexuals. After acquiring immune deficiency syndrome was first identified in 1981, researchers realized the blood samples and other data stored from the existing

study would be unusually valuable in the fight against the fatal disease of the immune system.

The researchers studied a group of 104 men selected from the 6,700, determining when infection with the AIDS virus occurred and when the onset of disease began. The researchers have confidence in the results because they used a standard statistical analysis to take account of the small size of the sample and subgroups within it as well as other variables that could have skewed the findings.

The subjects were drawn from a group of 359 men who had been selected in 1980 for a trial of a hepatitis B vaccine. Of the 359, 257 gave permission for AIDS tests to be done on their frozen blood samples; the 104 studied were the ones who showed evidence of AIDS infection.

Their blood had not in 1980 shown signs of infection with hepatitis B, which can be spread through sexual activity. The subjects were therefore assumed to be less sexually active than other San Francisco clinic visitors who have been similarly studied, said Paul M. O'Malley, project director of the San Francisco Department of Health AIDS research study.

Yet the researchers' findings about the onset of AIDS symptoms after infection were not significantly different for the group presumed to be less sexually active. Furthermore, the just-completed analysis provides data for a longer period than similar calculations made for the randomly selected group.

The results lend further support to government predictions that the number of cases, now totaling 31,036, will rise sharply in future years. Officials of the United States Public Health Service have estimated that by the end of 1991 270,000 Americans will have contracted AIDS.

Dr. O'Malley said his team hoped to start the first phase of experiments with two drugs, zidovudine, or AZT, and acyclovir, to determine if they will prevent people infected with AIDS virus but without any symptoms from developing the disease. The team is awaiting final approval of the experiments from the Food and Drug Administration. AZT has already been approved for experimental use on some classes of AIDS patients.

Meanwhile, plans are being made to expand the San Francisco study to include all who remain alive among the 6,700 original participants.

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ADVERTISING SECTION

FASHION MADE IN GERMANY

The Export Boom

West Germany has become Europe's number-one clothing manufacturer. "The industry now registers the highest sales for garments in Europe," according to a study by the Commerzbank, the country's third largest commercial bank. Germany is also strong in exports, second only to Italy and ahead of France and Britain.

"Apparently, West German fashion is highly appreciated abroad, scoring through its superior quality, fashion-conscious creativity and punctual delivery by the manufacturers," noted the Commerzbank's report.

At the same time, Germany is Europe's top clothing importer. In 1985, the last year for which complete statistics are available, Germany imported twice as much as it sold abroad (5.7 billion deutsche marks, then worth U.S. \$1.9 billion).

Exports have been growing considerably faster than imports, however, with the Commerzbank estimating nearly 11 percent for exports in 1986 compared with only 1.6 percent for imports. New orders from foreign buyers from 1980 to 1985 soared by nearly 70 percent while domestic orders edged up by 3.3 percent.

Growth for Germany's textile industry remains modest by comparison. Production increased by only 2 percent last year, its fourth consecutive year of higher output. For this year, according to Wolf Dieter Kruse, new president of the

German national textile association (Gesamtextil), production is expected to remain at the same level as last year.

One reason for the success of German fashions on world markets is the thriving institution of fashion trade fairs, since they attract buyers from all over the world. In alphabetical order, these fairs are held in:

Berlin: The Berlin Fashion Convention (Mode-Tage) is held twice a year (next in August), with a German Designer Show and a Berlin Show featuring local firms, designers and avant-garde. The Berlin Durchreise, a mobile fashion fair that dates back 150 years, appears in its home city (March 22-24 and Sept. 20-22 this year) and other cities (last year in Amsterdam and Bonn).

Cologne: KölnMesse stages the International Men's Fashion Week/Inter Jeans Sportswear, Young Fashions (Aug. 21-23) and It's Cologne, International Trends Show (July 15-16). Some 900 suppliers from

30 countries were expected at February's International Men's Fashions/Inter-Jeans.

Düsseldorf: Said to be the world's largest fashion fair, IGEDO is made up of three trade fairs per fashion season, each with from 500 to more than 2,000 exhibitors. The main fair is held this year March 8-12 and Sept. 6-10. Collections Premieres provides a first look and orders for coming trends (Aug. 2-4) while IGEDO Dessous presents underwear and swimwear (March 8-11 and Sept. 6-9) during the main fair. IGEDO New Look features new merchandise for the following season and reordering for current styles (April 26-27 and Oct. 18-19).

Munich: For details, see special story on Fashion Week (Mode Woche) in this section.

German fashion houses often do not sound German. This is the case with Mondri, the M in the MBS Group, based in Munich. Its sporty, feminine products may be found in ex-

clusive stores in many countries. Mondri, which also features a complete range of accessories compatible in color and style, is putting the accent on "feminine" in its spring-summer collections this year. Its designers have adopted a narrow silhouette reflecting the close-to-the-body trend and have also been influenced by the movie "Out of Africa" to produce a re-creation of 1920s British colonial style with white, gold and sand colors.

Escada, also based in Munich and sold through luxurious stores and boutiques internationally, gives a high priority to design, priding itself on creating global fashions that appeal to all its markets. The product range includes knitwear, dresses, leather clothing and coordinates (in which Escada is a leader) as well as shoes and accessories. The firm has three labels: Escada by Margaretha Ley, the top of the line; Laurel, the coordinates collection for successful career women; and

Criska, international avant-garde style for extroverted women. Escada also has more than 20 of its own shops in Europe, North America and Asia.

A German clothing industry leader is Klaus Steilmann (pronounced style-man) GmbH & Co. KG, located in Bochum-Warrenscheid, in the Ruhr industrial region. Now in its 29th business year, the company has

had almost uninterrupted growth despite changing fashions and the pressure of cheap imports. Steilmann has seen the popelin coat, a "pillar" of the company, plunge in popularity but almost simultaneously profit from the new demand for woolen coats. In addition to its women's range, the company is a market leader in girl's clothes and has a growing men's line, with a subsidiary, DressMaster,

that is one of Germany's top ten in men's wear.

For spring and summer this year, the firm's Gigi line incorporates the "Out of Africa" influence with a linen and cotton safari dress as well as a summer dress in Caribbean colors. In contrast, it offers an all-black dress that tapers down to the knees with a sailor collar and an all-white cotton dress with a V neck.

Lilo Fink, the Darmstadt Dynamo

If the summer collection of Germany's Fink Modelle GmbH is any indication, the dress, that most feminine of all apparel, is returning to high favor.

This was already apparent in Fink's spring collection, and will be emphasized in the summer, when dresses are much in demand in any case. Varieties of linen and cotton, cool even in the hottest weather, predominate as materials. The skirts are both straight and full, and the blouses are short-sleeved or sleeveless. Black and white is the predominant color combination.

Fink Modelle of Darmstadt is one of three firms headed by Lilo Fink, one of the most dynamic figures of the German fashion industry. She has close business ties to Paris couturier Louis Feraud.

Each of the some 800,000 pieces produced annually with the Fink label bear the imprint of Lilo Fink, who often will alter a collection three times before it is presented and, who flies to Japan several times a year to select fabrics. Efforts like these led Capital magazine to name her Businesswoman of the Year in 1981.

Fink Modelle produces an upmarket collection and had a 1985 turnover of 223 million deutsche marks, which was



Wanna-weather Yarell blouses.

more than half of the group's total turnover of 400 million DM. Another of her firms, Yarell GmbH & Co. KG, produces young fashions in knits and coordinates. Her third firm is Louis Feraud GmbH & Co. KG, the German branch of the Feraud operation. Yarell had a 1985 turnover of 67 million DM and the Darmstadt Feraud company 110 million.

The three main features of Fink's Yarell collection for the summer are "Savanne," "Fun and Fantasy" and "Yachting." Savanne is Fink's contribution

to the very popular safari look inspired by the film "Out of Africa." It features long, shirt-like jackets in printed fabrics. The featured colors with Yarell are various shades of brown.

More than half of the pieces produced are exported to 36 countries. The company reports that its creations can be found at Harrod's in London, at Jean Damien on Paris' Rue du Faubourg-St-Honoré and at similarly fine stores from Finland to South Africa and Curaçao to Australia.

The firm dates back to the immediate postwar period. Lilo Fink's late husband, Hugo Fink, established it in 1946, under very primitive conditions, at Jugenheim, just south of Darmstadt. By the time he died in 1975 the company had an annual turnover of 100 million DM. By 1985, ten years later, his wife had built the turnover to 400 million DM.

Though Lilo Fink's very personal leadership accounts for much of this, a role has also been played by full utilization of the technical opportunities available to the industry. Electronic equipment is used in everything from curing fabrics to the shipping operations. And the company's procurement and production concepts are just as international as its business.

Munich in the Limelight

More than 2,200 exhibitors from 30 countries are expected to present 7,000 collections at the 55th Munich Fashion Week/International Fashion Fair (Mode-Woche-München). The latest creations by some of the world's leading designers will be shown at the fairgrounds overlooking Theresienwiese, site of the famous Oktoberfest, as well as in Munich's fashion houses, hotels and show rooms. The trade-only fair will be held from March 29 to April 1.

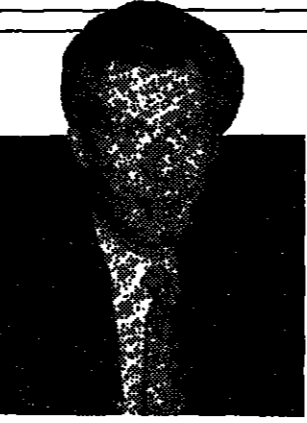
Austria continues to be the most strongly represented foreign country among exhibitors, followed by Italy, France and

Switzerland. For the first time, the Munich Fashion Week will include exhibitors from Chile and Egypt.

Headed by Dr. Karl-Dieter Demisch, the Munich Fashion Week ranks as one of the largest women's outerwear fashion fairs in Europe.

The 55th Fashion Week will have a grand opening when Paris designer Claude Montana presents his complete autumn-winter 1987/88 collection. One of the most influential designers in today's international fashion scene, Montana is the winner of the Fashion Award of the City of Munich for 1987. The award was introduced in 1965 and in recent years has been bestowed on such outstanding personalities as Oscar de la Renta, Jil Sander and, last year, Gianni Versace.

As a prelude to the fair, the Munich Fashion Week organization hosts special, by-invitation-only fashion shows on two consecutive days, March 26 and 27, in the splendor of the Emperor's Hall (Kaisersaal) in the former royal residence in the



Dr. Karl-Dieter Demisch

heart of the city. On two afternoons, internationally famous German designers will parade their creations. The designers are Daniela Bechtolf, Barbara Bernstorff, Reimer Clausen, Beatrice Hympendahl, Wolfgang Joop (who writes his name with an exclamation point), Uta Raasch, Manfred Schneider, Dietrich Seeler and Jürgen Weiss.

The Fashion Week program will include the now-traditional presentation by the Berlin Club of Avant-Garde Fashion and an International Fashion Day featuring Austria. For the first time at a Munich Fashion Week, visitors will have more flexibility in their scheduling

because they will be able to choose from six opportunities to see the Leather Show, nine for the Trend Show and 11 for the Traditional Costumes (Folkwear) Show.

Also at the 55th Fashion Week will be 12 official groups representing various countries and a visit by a group of buyers from 30 British firms. (Special group travel arrangements can be made for buyers from outside Germany). At the 54th Fashion Week last October, a record 50,000 buyers from some 50 countries visited the fair and its 110 fashion shows. The Madame magazine Fashion Show, now also a traditional part of the Munich fair, will be presented this time by Mila Schön from Milan.

In addition to the Munich Fashion Week held each year in spring and autumn, there is also the fashion-start-münchen put on twice a year for textiles. A fashion-start-münchen was held last month and the next is scheduled for August 23 to 25 (a change from the previously announced August 28 to 30).

The Pabst Design Duo

Her secret of success, says Sandra Pabst, is "talent and hard work." She and her husband Gerhard have become a successful Berlin fashion-world couple with an ideal combination of creativity and commerce. At the Gerhard Pabst Group, one of Berlin's largest fashion houses, she is the creative dynamo and he is "the boss of the whole thing."

From the firm's home base on Berlin's busy and historical Kurfürstendamm, the Gerhard Pabst Group exports almost half of its production. While buyers from the United States and Canada love to drop in personally, the Pabsts also maintain a New York sales of-

Pabst has been making for 30 years, emphasizes the latest trends in styling and colors and appeals to the young woman who wants the latest for the current season. Catarina by Sandra Pabst, added as a boutique line in the mid-1970s, is for the woman who wants quality. She, too, likes clothes that reflect the fashion trends but she is not interested in wearing the experimental. She seeks styling that will outlast the changes of many seasons.

Sandra Pabst, introduced a few years ago, is the name of the firm's exclusive collection designed by the woman whose name it bears. The highlights of this collection are cocktail and evening dresses, using expensive fabrics and exclusive prints. This line is sold at exclusive retailers in Europe and the United States.

Gerhard Pabst was born into the rag trade. The son of a clothing manufacturer, he was trained as a textile engineer and in 1953 went to Berlin to open his own ready-to-wear business on Kurfürstendamm. Sandra, who at 14 made money as a Kurfürstendamm sidewalk artist in order to be able to buy her first Cacharel sweater, began her career as a tailoring apprentice at 17 and completed her training three years later as the best in Berlin. Two years later, she joined Pabst's firm as a designer.

She still designs the Pabst collections, working at the Kurfürstendamm location, in her country-style house in Grunewald, only five minutes away and on vacations, where she says she gets her best ideas.

As if being a designer, mod-



'Catarina' by Sandra Pabst.

enough, Sandra Pabst says she would like another career, as an architect. She did, in fact, help design the Pabst vacation home in Ibiza. "I find that everyone should have two professions in order to remain continuously mentally regenerated," she has said.

The Pabsts travel widely in search of new materials and for new ideas. They also derive inspiration from creative people in other fields, such as in movies and music. Once asked how she would manage to get her collections ready in time, Sandra replied: "With much concentrated hard work — and a lot of loud music."

No doubt thinking of her own career, she has posited: "In the men's world in which we live, it will certainly not be easy but women will show their ability to make their way in such fields as fashion design, pictorial art, theater, medicine, press and so on." And their clothing-buying habits will change accordingly, she added.

MODE WOCHE MÜNCHEN
MARCH 29 TO APRIL 1 1987

DEUTSCHE DESIGNER DEFILÉES
IN DER KÖNIGLICHEN RESIDENZ ZU MÜNCHEN

DANIELA BECHTOLF
BARBARA BERNSTORFF
REIMER CLAUSSEN
BEATRICE HYMPENDAHN
WOLFGANG JOOP
UTA RAASCH
MANFRED SCHNEIDER
DIETRICH SEELER
JÜRGEN WEISS

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MODE



Effort to maintain an edge in the highly competitive U.S. market.

The Pabst company has expanded from a maker of ready-to-wear jersey dresses in the 1950s to add younger and more high-fashion lines. The three brand names include CM/Creation Mademoiselle and Catarina by Sandra Pabst, with which the company achieved total sales of more than 60 million deutsche marks in 1985. Creations Mademoiselle, which

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Hucke G...
INTERNATIONAL
MEN
HUCKE GRO...
AMSTERDAM
MUNICH

Hucke Group Cuts into World Market



Sportswear (Coordinate), John Slim and Bergerie de Cania.

A full range of outerwear for boys and girls is also produced. The brand names for girls' clothes are Königsmühle, Mikimoto and Follow me. For boys, the clothes bear the names of Overdress by Overmeyer, Robinson and U.S.O.

New from the Hucke Group's women's wear for autumn/winter 1986/87 is the Pierre Castelle collection of fashionable, sporty dresses. A quality product at popular prices, this collection is made in sizes up to 46 (U.S. equivalent: 16) and sold in Germany and abroad.

The company explains that the Pierre Castelle collection was launched because of the strong increase in recent seasons of fashionable dresses with a sporty flair, a trend found not only in the United States. For such a line to be successful, it must really reflect the new ideas in fashions and also have an attractive price, the company said.

"Those who are quick and rich in ideas have a future on the fashion market," noted Hucke.

Hucke was encouraged to launch its Pierre Castelle line by the success of its Aventura collection, which was introduced last spring and summer. Customers reacted favorably and sales for the first year are expected to reach an impressive 10 million DM (\$5.4 million). The Aventura collection consists of coats, jackets, blazers, dresses, skirts, trousers, blouses, knitwear and T-shirts. They are designed for the young, fashion-conscious career woman but not at out-of-reach prices.



Childrenswear and menswear by Hucke.

ed States. The company is now only in its third season on the U.S. market.

Supporting Hucke's sales is a network of sales offices in all German and foreign fashion centers, the latest in New York. Hucke also has subsidiaries in Paris, London, Zurich, Vienna and Hong Kong.

The parent company is the Erwin Hucke oHG in Lübbecke (Nettelstedt), a small town near Minden in the state of North Rhine-Westphalia. The Hucke Group has a total of 2,150 employees.

For women, Hucke makes coats, jackets, blazers, suits, trousers, dresses, skirts and knitwear under the brand names of Hucke, Ravens, Aventura and Frank Eden.

The men's division turns out sportswear, trousers, casual jackets, blouses, pullovers, shirts and sweatshirts. Brand names for these products are Sportline, Investment, JS-

The Hucke Group, Germany's second largest clothing manufacturer, has been increasing its presence on international markets. In the latest completed business year (through April 1986), exports rose by 11.2 percent to 130 million deutsche marks (now about U.S. \$70.2 million) out of total sales of 431 million DM (\$234 million). Export growth has been especially welcome at a time of stagnation for group sales (af-

ter 8 percent growth in the previous business year).

Hucke should be able to avoid the full impact of the falling dollar that sends up German export prices because its main foreign markets are in Europe: the Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg, Britain, Ireland, France, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Finland, Austria, Switzerland and Spain. Overseas, Hucke has enjoyed strong growth in Canada and the Uni-

Gallus: Fashion by the Foot

A recent marketing research study in West Germany showed that the Gallus brand of quality men's shoes had the highest recognition factor.

The company attributes this to a product range that is well geared to demand and to its support of dealers through advertising and the wide distribution of consumer-oriented pamphlets.

Because of measures like this, the company's marketing picture within Germany is as variance with that of the industry as a whole. Its domestic sales are on the increase and the emphasis is on more, not less, quality. Gallus' Liberty line of shoes are especially noted for their handwork.

The Gallus group, with a turnover of more than 120 million deutsche marks in 1985, is made up of three independent companies: H. Vogels GmbH & Co. KG of Viersen/Dülken, Germany; Gallus Herrenschuhfabrik Peter und Bernd Vogels of Wolfsberg, Austria; and Gallus France S.A.R.L. of Oderen-Fellingring, Alsace, France.

The German company traces its history back more than a century. It was in 1880 that founder Heinrich Vogels converted his cobbler's shop into a "mechanical" shoe factory at Mönchengladbach (then called München-Gladbach) just to the south of Viersen. The company has been in the family ever since, and the present directors, Peter and Bernd Vogels, are Heinrich's great-grandsons. The year 1938 was a big one

for the firm. It was then that it left the Mönchengladbach plant, which had become very cramped, for more spacious quarters in Dülken. It was also in 1938 that the brand name Gallus, which was to make the company famous, was adopted. At around this time, too, the company began using a rooster as a trademark, though it originally looked much different from the one used today.

The German company, which produces just under a million pairs of shoes a year, had a 1985 turnover of 65 million deutsche marks, up from 60 million the previous year. It employs 330 persons and has 18 training jobs in the business and production departments.

The Austrian company was established in 1970 to provide a toehold in the European Free Trade Area. An existing factory was taken over as the first production facility, but it soon became too cramped and a new plant was built at Wolfsberg, in Carinthia. The Austrian company produced more than a million pairs of shoes in 1985 and now accounts for a third of all Austrian men's shoe production. Turnover in 1985 was 55 million DM, up 10 percent from the previous year.

The Austrian company is legally independent of the German one, but the two work together in the fields of product policy, advertising and technological development.

Gallus established a plant in Iran in 1973, but recognized the impending problems early and pulled out two years later.

Gallus works out of Germany, Austria and France.



The French company was established in 1979 as a supplier for the German and Austrian companies and to give Gallus a presence in France.

The German company sells its products primarily on the

home market, though there are sales to other European Community countries. The Austrian company exports mainly to Switzerland, Great Britain and the Scandinavian countries.

The 'Fashion' Made in Germany' supplement was written by Tom and Claude Luey.

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Fashion and fragrance by Caren Pflieger.

The Golden Threads of Caren Pflieger

On April 8, the German designer Caren Pflieger will receive the Fil d'Or award presented by the Confédération Internationale de Line in cooperation with the European Community in Brussels. Also receiving the award at ceremonies in Monte Carlo will be Italian, French and U.S. designers.

This is the third time Pflieger has won the Fil d'Or. She also received it in 1983 and in 1985. Winning the Fil d'Or puts her in the company of such internationally famous designers as Gianni Versace of Italy, Claude Montana of France, Jean-Charles de Castelbajac, with whom Pflieger worked before starting her own business, and fellow countrywoman Jill Sander.

The day before the Monte Carlo gala, Pflieger will have the occasion for another, but more private celebration — her birthday. Born in the closing days of World War II in the Ruhr mining and iron works town of Oberhausen, near Essen, she started her career wearing fashionable clothes instead of designing them. In the early 1960s, she worked as a fashion and photo model in Germany and other European countries, with her pictures appearing in leading European fashion magazines. In 1966, she took her career to New York, where she was photographed for fashion and cosmetics ads in Vogue and Harper's Bazaar. Meanwhile, she also became interested in art — among her acquaintances at the time was Salvador Dali — and sat in on classes at the New York Academy of Art.

The end of the 1960's was also the end of her New York stay. She returned to Europe, married lawyer Dr. Horst Pflieger and settled in Munich. A year after the birth of a daughter, Eva-Marie in 1972, Pflieger plunged back into the art scene, this time with her own gallery for 20th-century modern art. In 1974, she relo-

cated to Cologne, a city that has since been called the art gallery capital of Germany.

From 1977, however, she was back in the fashion world, as the general agent for Givenchy and Castelbajac in Germany and neighboring countries as well as serving as a design consultant. In 1979, she started her own Caren Pflieger Design Collection, and the following year, her own company. In 1982, she launched two ready-to-wear lines, Caren Pflieger Knitwear and Caren Pflieger T-Shirts, and opened her first Caren Pflieger Exclusive Boutique on Berlin's shopping and restaurant avenue, Kurfür-

stendamm. At the same time, she severed her connections with other designers as a sales agent to concentrate on her own label.

Recognition came the following year in her first Fil d'Or award.

Pflieger expanded into new areas. She launched shoe and other leather products collections under her own name as well as a ready-to-wear knitwear line, started to provide design and styling for a leading Paris fashion house and was named a lecturer at the Academy for Design in Florzheim.

Last year, Caren Pflieger moved into a new product area

with the introduction of a perfume and cosmetics line bearing her name. The new fragrance, produced by Premier Cosmetics, the German subsidiary of the French cosmetics company Sanofi Beauté, was targeted at the same kind of woman as the designer's fashions. Pflieger described her as "the new kind of woman for which I have made fashions for years: modern, athletic, cool, sensitive, feminine and successful."

Successful may also be used to describe the Caren Pflieger line, which in the autumn will be expanded with the introduction of a second fragrance.

Three lines by Pabst



creation modernistische

catarina

SANDRA PABST

SANDRA PABST

Berlin Fashion - the European Style

Fashion Fairs: Dusseldorf 8.3.-12.3.87, IGEDO Dusseldorf Hall 12, Stand 12D 20-12E 25/CM Hall 12, Stand 12D 40-12E 39/CATARINA

Munich 29.3.-1.4.87, ModeWoche München Hall 24, Stand 24.231/CM Hall 24, Stand 24.219/CATARINA

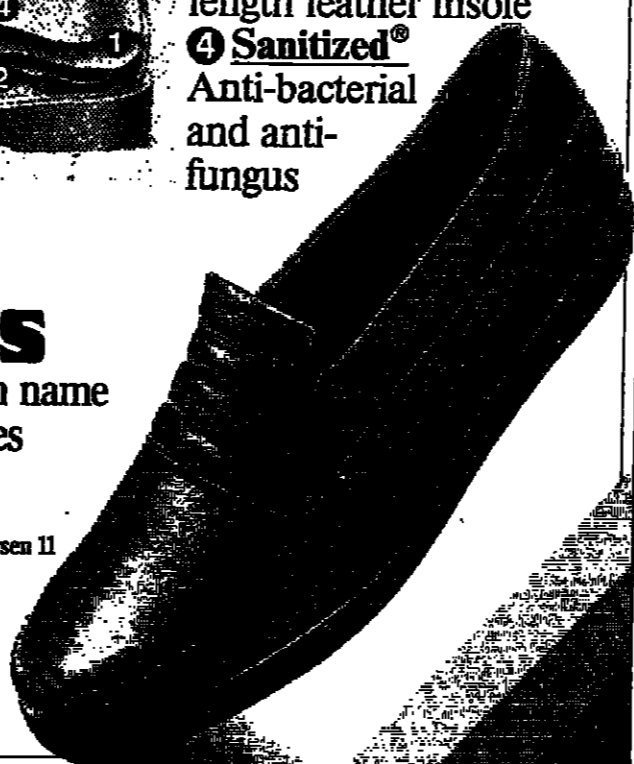
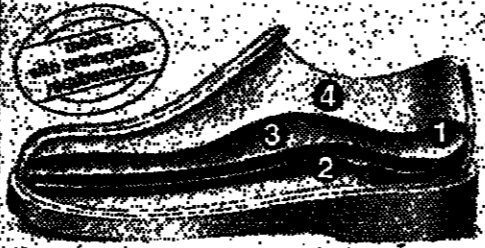
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International Fashion for extraordinary appeal.

NYSE Most Actives table listing top trading stocks like Coca-Cola, IBM, and AT&T with volume and price changes.

Market Sales table showing volume and price for various market categories.

NYSE Index table showing Composite, Industrial, and Finance indices.

Wednesday's NYSE Closing logo and text 'Via The Associated Press'.

AMEX Diary table listing market activity for the American Stock Exchange.

NASDAQ Index table showing Composite, Industrial, and Finance indices for NASDAQ.

AMEX Most Actives table listing top trading stocks on the AMEX.

Dow Jones Bond Averages table listing various bond categories and their yields.

NYSE Diary table showing market activity for the New York Stock Exchange.

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y. table listing odd-lot trading figures.

Dow Jones Averages table listing Industrial, Utility, Finance, and S&P 100 averages.

Standard & Poor's Index table listing various market indices.

Previous NASDAQ Diary table showing market activity from the previous day.

AMEX Stock Index table listing various market indices for AMEX.

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

NYSE Rallies in Late Trading

NEW YORK — Most prices on the New York Stock Exchange were sharply higher late Wednesday as news of a stock buyback plan by General Motors Corp. and a rising bond market encouraged investors to buy auto, technology, oil and drug issues.

White House Press Secretary F. R. Maguire said in an address to the nation that the President's Commission report on the Iran-contra affair in an address to the nation was cited as a reason for caution among investors early in the week, the market appeared Wednesday to be paying little attention to developments in Washington.

On the economic front, the Commerce Department reported U.S. factory orders fell 4 percent in January. Traders said investors were waiting for February employment data, due Friday, to assess the economy's prospects.

Large table of stock prices and market data, columns A through Z.

Large table of stock prices and market data, columns A through Z.

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FROM MEDICAL SYSTEMS THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1987

WALL STREET WATCH

A Takeover Bid Is One Way To Open Closed-End Funds

By VARTANIG G. VARTAN New York Times Service NEW YORK — Are closed-end investment companies the newest takeover prey? That is what some experts are asking after an unsolicited acquisition offer for the Japan Fund, a closed-end fund that seeks capital gains by investing in Japanese securities.

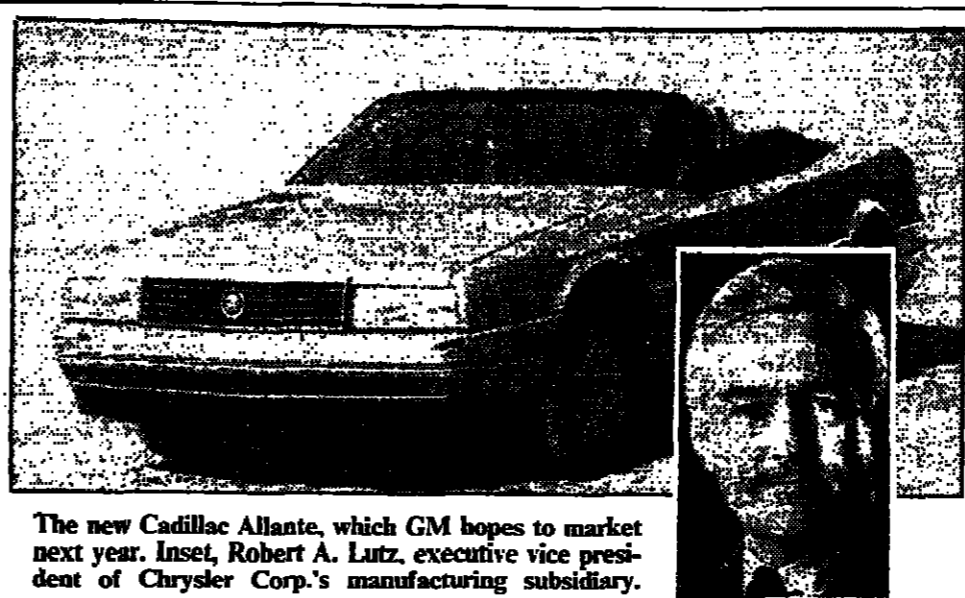
But giants are considered immune to forced reorganization.

THOMAS J. Herzfeld of South Miami, Florida, who manages nearly \$100 million for clients in assets of closed-end funds, believes that activity in closed-ends may be heating up on another front: the single-country funds that went public last year to invest in securities of specific nations.

Orders Slide 4% In U.S.

January Fall Is Biggest Since '80

WASHINGTON — Orders to U.S. factories fell 4.0 percent in January from the previous month, the largest drop in nearly seven years, the Commerce Department reported Wednesday.



The new Cadillac Allante, which GM hopes to market next year. Inset, Robert A. Lutz, executive vice president of Chrysler Corp.'s manufacturing subsidiary.

U.S. Automakers Retarget Europe Detroit's Big 3 Hope to Piggyback on Weak Dollar

By Jacques Neher Special to the Herald Tribune PARIS — U.S. automakers, relying on a weak dollar and the hope that Europeans will display a taste for cars with an American personality, are preparing for another run at the congested Continental market.

U.S. Chipmakers Pool Research To Match Japan

WASHINGTON — The United States' largest makers of computer chips and semiconductor manufacturing equipment agreed Wednesday to create a company aimed at improving domestic competitiveness in the face of Japanese domination of this key industry.

'We're staying away from the engineer who buys a Saab and knows more about how the engine works than the dealer.'

— Vic Lemmens, GM sales director

Currency Rates

Table with columns for Cross Rates and Other Dollar Values, listing various currencies and their exchange rates.

OECD Sees Slowdown in World Financial Activity

By Carl Gewirtz International Herald Tribune PARIS — The explosion of activity in the international financial market in the past three years appears unlikely to continue, the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development said Wednesday, adding that the market may have entered a phase of consolidation.

Interest Rates

Table with columns for Eurocurrency Deposits, Key Money Rates, and Asian Dollar Deposits, listing interest rates for various financial instruments.

Oil Prices Continue to Climb On Signs of OPEC Resolve

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches LONDON — Free-market oil prices rose sharply Wednesday as signs emerged that Saudi Arabia is determined to defend OPEC's \$18-a-barrel price target.

Advertisement for CORUM watches, featuring a large image of a watch and text: 'CORUM Admiral's Cup. An exclusive creation of watchmaking art. In London GARRARD The Crown Jewellers'.

Table with columns for U.S. Money Market Funds and Gold, listing various financial products and their values.

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

GM Shares Soar on Buyback Plan

DETROIT — Shares in General Motors Corp. surged Wednesday by more than \$4, after the automotive giant's announcement of plans to buy back up to 20 percent of its common stock by the end of 1990.

The purchase, which at that cost would be the biggest share buyback by a U.S. company, would support a share price that has underperformed the booming U.S. stock market, financial analysts and industry officials said.

Although GM's stock has climbed with the market's rally this year, it has remained far below its 12-month high of \$88.625.

A loftier stock price would help GM mend its relations with stockholders, which have been hurt by lower earnings, declining market share and the controversy over its purchase of stock from H. Ross Perot, the Texas billionaire and former board member who had been critical of GM management.

The company said funds from the buyback would come partly from sharp cuts in capital spending, which would drop to \$7.9 billion in 1987 and \$5.9 billion in 1989, from \$10.6 billion in 1986.

The share price dropped after the \$700 million payment last year to Mr. Perot, founder of GM's Electronic Data Systems subsidiary, in exchange for Mr. Perot's 11.5 million GM shares and his departure from the GM board.

"It's very positive," Scott Morris, an analyst with Morgan Stanley & Co., said of the buyback news.

But some other analysts questioned how the company would pay for the shares, and the effect on longer-term financial stability. "GM is going to have a negative cash flow in 1987 and 1988 so they will have to borrow to do this," said Ronald A. Glantz, an analyst with Montgomery Securities. "That will make them more vulnerable financially in the next recession."

ITT Shares Rise On Buyback, Disposals Talk

NEW YORK — Shares of ITT Corp. climbed Wednesday after a statement by its chairman, Rand V. Araskog, that the diversified U.S. company is still considering stock repurchases and might sell some operations.

ITT stock rose \$2 a share to \$64.50 at midday on the New York Stock Exchange.

Mr. Araskog said several months ago that ITT might repurchase stock, but he refocused the market's attention when he told analysts Tuesday that the company continued to consider stock repurchases "a very important option."

The company's chairman did not say what operations ITT might spin off as a continuation of its recent strategy of disposals. But analysts have mentioned the company's insurance, finance or automotive products businesses.

Swiss Banks Foresee End Of Boom Despite Profit Rises

ZURICH — Swiss banks made record profits in 1986 but they are warning shareholders that a five-year boom in the world economy, which has buoyed their business, may be nearly over.

"To use mountaineering jargon, the climb has become more difficult, the air thinner and dark clouds are visible in the distance," Walter Frehner, chief executive of Swiss Bank Corp., said Wednesday.

The Basel-based bank, Switzerland's second biggest, reported Wednesday that net profit for 1986 rose 11.7 percent to 674 million Swiss francs (\$440 million) from 603.4 million francs. But it decided against a dividend increase, leaving the payout at 13 francs a share.

Mr. Frehner said assets at the end of December were at a record 137.8 billion francs, 7.7 percent higher than 127.93 billion a year earlier. But, he said, assets would have grown by twice that except for the decline in the dollar.

Swiss Bank's earnings increase was almost exactly in line with those of Union Bank of Switzerland, the country's largest, which reported a 12.2 percent increase, and Credit Suisse, the third largest, with a 12 percent increase.

UBS, which is celebrating its 125th anniversary, gave shareholders a 40 franc bonus dividend on top of a basic 120 francs a share. It stressed that the basic dividend was unchanged, and UBS drew 155 million francs from reserves to pay for the bonus so it would not appear to be financed from running profits.

Viacom Accepts Latest National Bid

NEW YORK — Viacom International Inc. said Wednesday that it had entered into a definitive \$3.4 billion merger agreement with National Amusements Inc., its largest shareholder, ending a monthlong takeover battle for the broadcasting concern.

A special committee of Viacom's outside directors chose the bid over a \$3.2 billion offer from an investor group led by Viacom senior management.

National, a closely held theater chain based in Danvers, Massachusetts, already owns 19.6 percent of Viacom. It will buy each of Viacom's remaining 53.4 million common shares and equivalents for \$42.75 in cash, \$7.75 in preferred stock and an equity stake in a new company formed from the acquisition.

Viacom's current stockholders would own 20 percent of the new company's equity after the merger. National also will assume about \$550 million of existing Viacom debt.

Saatchi to Raise \$61.3 Million in Share Offering

LONDON — The advertising giant Saatchi & Saatchi PLC said Wednesday that it planned to raise around \$61.3 million (\$95.7 million) through the issue of 9.74 million new shares to be distributed among European investors.

The issue represents 4.4 percent of the group's share capital. The issue price will be 65.4 pence, a 1.5 percent discount to Tuesday's closing price adjusted to reflect the one-for-three scrip issue approved at the company's recent annual meeting.

Saatchi said the issue was aimed at widening its shareholder base to reflect the global nature of its operations.

Saatchi shares were quoted at midday Wednesday at 89p pence, 6 pence above Tuesday's close.

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COMPANY NOTES

Grundig AG, the West German electronics group controlled by Philips NV, said it expected sales to rise 6 percent to 7 percent to over 3 billion Deutsche marks (\$1.65 billion) in 1986-87.

GTX Corp. of Phoenix, Arizona, announced an \$8 million investment by Nippon Steel Co. of Japan. The U.S. company makes computerized systems that transfer drawings onto data bases.

PanCanadian Petroleum Ltd. of Calgary will sell the working interest in its North Sea exploration wells and its British unit, Canadian Pacific Oil & Gas, to Whitehall Petroleum Ltd., a private British company. PanCanadian, 87 percent owned by Canadian Pacific Ltd., will receive £1.7 million (\$2.65 million).

Shearson Lehman Brothers Inc., a brokerage subsidiary of American Express Co., has been granted French approval to open a Paris office.

Siemens AG, the West German telecommunications manufacturer, said it would cut its Berlin workforce by up to an additional 1,000 by September because of falling exports and the weak dollar.

Transamerica Occidental Life Insurance Co., the largest subsidiary of Transamerica Corp., the diversified U.S. company, is selling the Occidental Life Insurance Co. of Australia to Fratt & Co. Financial Services of Melbourne for about \$70 million.

Bull Reports Net Profit Increased 146% in 1986

PARIS — Compagnie des Machines Bull, the French state computer group, reported Wednesday that consolidated net profit for 1986 rose 146 percent to 271 million French francs (\$45 million) from 110 million francs in 1985.

Revenue was 17.8 billion francs, a 10.6 percent increase from 16.1 billion a year earlier. The increases were seen as further indication of Bull's return to profitability from losses in the early 1980s.

Renault Reaffirms Job Losses for '87

GENEVA — Renault's chief executive, Raymond Lévy, reaffirmed Wednesday that the French government-owned automaker would seek thousands of voluntary retirements in 1987 to break even.

Speaking to journalists before Thursday's opening of the Geneva motor show, he declined to give a precise figure. But a company spokesman said Mr. Lévy was referring to 6,000 voluntary retirements Renault has already announced it is seeking.

Renault, which employs 79,000 people, reduced its staff by 21,000 in 1985 and 1986 through voluntary retirements. Last year's results are expected soon, but in 1985 Renault had losses of 10.93 billion French francs (about \$1.79 billion at current exchange rates).

Ashton Mining Ltd., an Australian diamond producer, said profit rose by 222 percent to 29 million Australian dollars (\$19.49 million) in 1986. Directors cited the establishment of the world's largest diamond mine at Argyle in Western Australia and the buoyant diamond market.

Automobiles Citroën, a division of Peugeot SA, earned a profit last year after a loss of around 1 billion French francs in 1985, its director-general, Jacques Calvet, told journalists at the Geneva auto show. He did not disclose figures.

Beneficial Corp., the U.S. finance and merchandising concern, has agreed to sell six insurance operations, including the American Centennial Insurance Co., to the management of American Centennial. Beneficial will receive \$10 million and notes potentially worth \$98 million.

Fletcher Challenge Ltd., the diversified New Zealand company, said it expects profit of 300 million New Zealand dollars (\$169 million) in the year ending June 30, compared with 241.9 million dollars in 1985-86. The company said half-year profit to Dec. 31 rose 15.5 percent to 153.9 million dollars.

Générale de Belgique SA, of Belgium, said 1986 parent company results showed a favorable trend, and proposed a 4-percent dividend rise on ordinary shares to 245 Belgian francs (\$6.40).

CARS: Detroit's Big 3 Seek Lasting Inroads in Europe

(Continued from first finance page) minivan. But in Europe, the cars will be known as the Chrysler series C-6, C-5, C-2 and T-1.

Later this month, Mr. Schmitt said, Chrysler will conduct market research in Düsseldorf to "fine-tune" its marketing strategy. He said prices would be competitive with comparable European models, with stickers in West Germany ranging from 25,000 to 50,000 Deutsche marks (\$13,630 to \$27,260) or more.

GM also is emphasizing the upscale cars in its European lineup, though its offering is much wider and includes several models from each of its five divisions.

The models include Chevrolet's Corvette and S-10 Blazer; Pontiac's Grand Am, 6000 and Bonneville; Oldsmobile's Toronado; Buick's Skylark, Century, Le Sabre, Electra and Park Avenue; and Cadillac's Seville and DeVille. The new Cadillac Allante is due next year.

In addition, GM will offer Celebrity, Cavalier, Delta 88, Eldorado, Caprice and Brougham in selected countries. Mr. Lemmens of the Antwerp operation said that GM models would be distributed through about 120 dealers, most of which are also dealers for Opel.

Instead of relying on traditional advertising, GM is mailing promotional packages to 22,400 prospective customers. The package includes brochures and a videocassette showing the various cars, rebuzzing by European landmarks.

Who in Europe would want an American car? "We're focusing on doctors, lawyers, owners of travel agencies, restaurants, art galleries," Mr. Lemmens said. "We're staying away from the engineer who buys a Saab and knows more about how the engine works than the dealer." The engine works that he believes that many Europeans who will consider buying American cars because of their "personality" differs from that of European and Japanese cars. A silent ride, lavish interior and advanced suspension are the most distinctive features, he said. Now, GM is limiting its marketing to West Germany, Switzerland,

Servicing, Long Warranties May Be Used as Enticements

By Jacques Neher, Special to the Herald Tribune

PARIS — Europeans who buy American automobiles might be offered better warranties than those currently offered by European manufacturers.

And some customers might receive a form of insurance that would protect them if their cars break down far from an authorized service center.

General Motors Corp. and Chrysler Corp., now engaged in an incentive battle in the United States, are considering offering warranties beyond the standard one-year/unlimited-mileage warranty that comes with most new European cars.

Robert A. Lutz, executive vice president of Chrysler Corp.'s manufacturing subsidiary, said Monday that the company had not yet determined the length of warranty to be offered when it begins selling cars in Europe later this year. But he predicted it would be "the best or one of the best" warranties in Europe.

Chrysler recently began guaranteeing cars sold in the United States for seven years or 70,000 miles (112,000 kilometers), while GM and Ford Motor Co. are offering six-year, 60,000-mile warranties.

GM currently offers a one-year warranty for European buyers of its American-made cars, but a source within the company said it was "contemplating increasing it."

And Chrysler, aware that European buyers of American cars may fear a breakdown far away from home, is developing a "European-wide service plan," according to a company spokesman.

"If you happen to be driving in Spain and have a breakdown where there is no Chrysler dealer, we would arrange to have the repairs done," he said.

Although the details have not yet been worked out, the service plan probably would be covered in the sales price. GM has no such plan. But a sales executive in Antwerp, Belgium, emphasized that there were 7,000 Opel dealers in Europe, 120 of them GM dealers.

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CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Firms on Strength of Pound

LONDON — The dollar ended slightly firmer Wednesday against most currencies in dull European trading, gaining ground against the Deutsche mark with support from a rise in the British pound.

Table with 3 columns: Currency, Rate, Change. Includes entries for Deutsche mark, Swiss franc, French franc, and others.

downward pressure on the dollar. The market shrugged off news of a 4.0 percent decline January in U.S. factory orders, the largest one-month decrease in orders since May 1980.

on the dollar toward the end of the week, dealers said, because the market was discounting the figures before their release. The pound's principal gains Wednesday were on a cross-rate basis. It firmed against the mark to close at 2.8735 DM, compared with Tuesday's close of 2.8635 DM.

Warner Restores Ross's Contract

NEW YORK — Steven J. Ross, who brought Warner Communications Inc. back from the brink of bankruptcy after its Atari video-game and home-computer division collapsed, has been given a new 10-year contract as chairman and chief executive officer.

ITALY: Craxi Adds Up Underground Economy, Calls His Country No. 5

(Continued from Page 1) maintenance sectors also were generating huge amounts of unreported income, the study found. Italy's crime economy, with an estimated annual turnover of between 10 trillion lire and 20 trillion lire, was deliberately ignored by the researchers.

Though the significance of the new numbers outside the political arena is uncertain, they provide ammunition for Mr. Craxi in the electoral battle ahead. Mr. Craxi claims that his tenure as prime minister, the longest in postwar Italian history, created an explosion of national economic well-being that has pushed Italy ahead of Britain and solidly on the road to overtaking France as the West's fourth biggest industrial power, after the United States, Japan and West Germany.

He also stressed that his agency had never attempted to make international comparisons based on its findings. "Certainly, national income levels play an important role in calculating the comparative wealth of countries," he said. "But if the only reference was to GNP and per-capita income, Kuwait and the Arab Emirates would be far ahead of Italy and its industrial partners."

The discovery that it is richer than it officially thought is also having negative repercussions for Italy. One of them is that the European Community is already demanding higher contributions as a result of its increased GNP.

BRITAIN: Thatcher Primes the Country's Economic Pump for Upcoming Elections

(Continued from Page 1) contrast to other forecasts. The Paris-based Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development puts British gross domestic product growth at between 2.5 percent and 3 percent for 1987.

assert, is that the stimulation measure will overheat the economy and generate a new bout of inflation later this year. For now, overheating is being kept in check, as growth becomes more broadly based — relying less on consumer demand as it did in 1986 and more on expanding investments and exports.

inflation, chiefly because of rising wage costs. Despite a sharp drop in wage costs in the first two months of this year — to a 1.5 percent annual growth rate from an average 3 percent rate in the previous quarter — the average rate for the year is expected to reach 3 percent.

revival. According to analysts at the London Business School, unemployment in Britain will not fall below 3 million until 1990. In January, the jobless total was 3.12 million seasonally adjusted, compared with an average 1.3 million in 1979 — the year Mrs. Thatcher became prime minister.

But optimism has begun to filter into the boardrooms of many of the nation's leading companies, both industrial and financial, as their profits have climbed to record levels. "We took a helluva knock in 1980-81, but we have been climbing back ever since," said Sir John, the Imperial Chemical Industries chairman.

THE EUROMARKETS

Sterling Straights Strengthen on Active Day

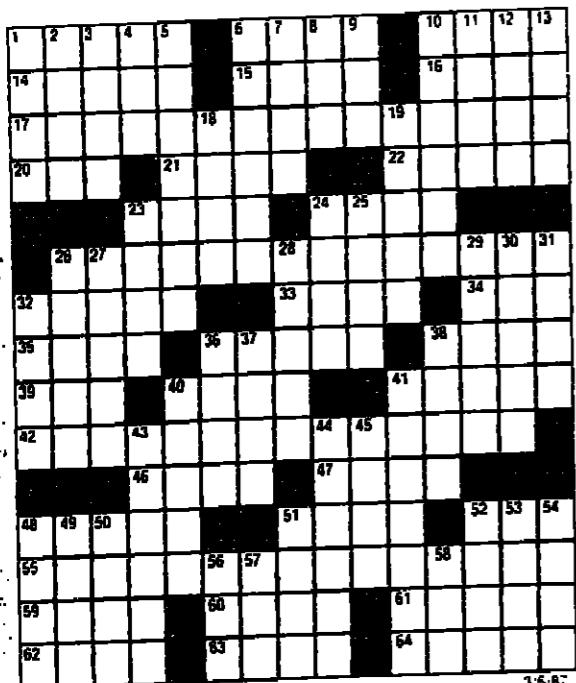
LONDON — The Eurobond market was extremely busy Wednesday with nearly 20 new issues emerging in a variety of currencies, dealers said. In the secondary markets, sterling straight bonds rose by as much as a full point at the longer end.

Hoechst Invest NV, guaranteed by Hoechst AG, issued a three-tranche offering totaling \$500 million. The issues had 5-, 7- and 10-year maturities and were led by Dresdner Bank AG.

percent. It ended at a slight premium to its par pricing. Hokkaido Bank Ltd. issued a 15-year convertible. The \$30 million issue also has an indicated coupon of 2 1/2 percent. Nomura International led both convertibles.

Wednesday's OTC Prices. NASDAQ prices as of 3 p.m. New York time. Via The Associated Press.

Large table of stock market data with columns for 12 Month High/Low, Div. Yld., Sales in Mil., and various stock symbols and prices.



ACROSS
1 Beersheba's locale
6 Behold, to
10 Poetic
14 "A robin redbreast in...": Blake
15 "If... My Way," 1913 song
16 Bugbear
17 Parkman's Italian cookbook?
20 Sun
21 Road: Ger.
22 Pass on
23 Forfeit or forfeited
24 Large rauties
25 Eschews hot-dog garnish?
32 Lo... Parsian (journal)
33 First Earl of Chatham
34 Route
35 Black birds
36 Thrash
37 Middleweight champ: 1941-47
39 Trp. member
40 UP — good
41 Feeling ennuï
42 Busy chef's ironic lament?
46 Bone: Comb. form

PEANUTS



BLONDIE



BEEBLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee. Includes a grid and instructions to unscramble four jumbles.

WEATHER. Table showing weather forecasts for Europe, Asia, Africa, Latin America, North America, Middle East, Oceania, and Thursday's forecast.

BOOKS

PRESCRIPTION FOR DISASTER
By Joseph J. Trento, with reporting and editing by Susan B. Trento. 312 pages. \$18.95. Crown Publishers Inc., 1 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10016.

CHALLENGER: A Major Malfunction
By Malcolm McConnell. 269 pages. \$17.95. Doubleday, 245 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10167.

I TOUCH THE FUTURE... The Story of Christa McAuliffe
By Robert T. Hohler. 262 pages. \$16.95. Random House, 201 East 50th Street, New York, N. Y. 10022.

Reviewed by Michael Isikoff
At the start of 1986, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration was about to enter one of the most critical periods in the history of the U.S. space program...

Solution to Previous Puzzle. A crossword puzzle grid with the solution words filled in.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott
PLAYERS who elect to play in a six-no-trump, rejecting a 5-3 fit in a major suit, usually do it for match-point reasons: they are hungry for the extra 10 points...

World Stock Markets. Table showing closing prices in local currencies for various markets including Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, London, Hong Kong, Zurich, Tokyo, and Sydney.

Terrence stocks via AP/3. Table showing high, low, and close prices for various stocks and indices.

Advertising for 'Hunting Dog Encyclopedia', 'Black Star', 'Harbridge in Hall of Fame', and 'KOREBOARD'.

مكتبة الأمل

هكسانم التحليل

SPORTS

Hunting Down Baseball History Encyclopedia Sleuths Find That Roger Maris Didn't Exist

NEW YORK — The way Richard Topp sees it, he and his band of ghost hunters are not rewriting baseball history, merely correcting it. So next year, Lou Proctor, Al Olsen and Ed Thayer will be out of the major leagues and Roger Maras and Gil Hodges will be in.

Roger Maris, according to his birth certificate, was actually Roger Eugene Maras. And he was born in Hibbing, Minnesota, not in Fargo, North Dakota, which "should upset the people at the North Dakota Hall of Fame," Topp said.

Black Star Dandridge in Hall of Fame

TAMPA, Florida — Ray Dandridge, a star third baseman who sometimes played three games a day in the old Negro Leagues but never made the major leagues, was elected Tuesday to baseball's Hall of Fame by the Committee on Veterans.

"I have 11 birth dates for Satchel Paige," Topp said of the legendary pitcher, who liked to confound those who wanted to know his age. Satchel came from a family of about 16, and said his mother wrote down all the birth dates in a Bible, but a goat ate it. If we could find one of his brothers or sisters, maybe we could pin it down.



Yannick Noah rallied for a 4-6, 6-2, 7-3, 7-6 (7-0) defeat of Johan Kriek in the International Players Championships.

Texas Governor Says He, Others Continued Illicit SMU Payments

DALLAS — Governor Bill Clements of Texas said Tuesday that he and other members of Southern Methodist University's board of governors in 1985 decided that illicit payments to SMU football players would continue.

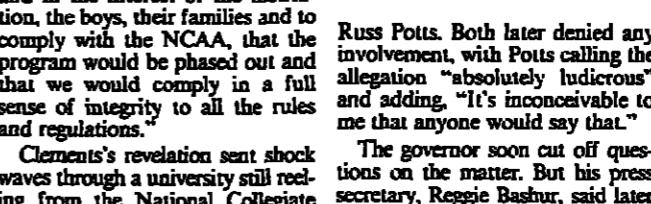
athletes, The Associated Press reported from Lubbock, Texas. Texas Tech became the third Southwest Conference school on NCAA probation. SMU was penalized last Wednesday, Texas Christian gets off probation next year.

Women Tennis Stars Seem to Be Shining Again

she has been troubled by tendinitis in her knees ever since, playing sparingly, and is planning to take a rest after this tournament. As for Evert, she recently ended a six-month vacation during which she rehabilitated her inflamed left knee. But after defeating Stephanie Rehe, 6-3, 6-2, it sounded like old times when she said, "I've had three easy matches so this one was important to me. I was concentrating well and this is the best I've played. I'm almost back to where I was before."

Den Haag Warned It Faces Penalties

THE HAGUE — The Royal Dutch soccer federation Wednesday warned FC Den Haag fans for the violence during Sunday's match against Ajax Amsterdam and warned the club that it faces fines and an order to play behind closed doors. The federation said it would revoke Den Haag's license if more violence occurred in the near future.



Bill Clements

Russ Potts. Both later denied any involvement, with Potts calling the allegation "absolutely ludicrous" and adding, "It's inconceivable to me that anyone would say that." The governor soon cut off questions on the matter. But his press secretary, Reggie Bashur, said later that there had been an "understanding" between SMU and the NCAA at the time illicit payments were first discovered in 1985 that the payments would be "phased out."

Houston Allegations Grow

Some former University of Houston football players have claimed that cash payments made by then-coach Bill Yeoman and his staff were much more than the nominal amounts Yeoman has admitted giving to some players, United Press International reported from Houston.

SCOREBOARD

Basketball

Table with columns for Eastern Conference, Western Conference, and U.S. College Results. Includes team names and scores.

Hockey

Table with columns for NHL Standings and WALES CONFERENCE. Includes team names and records.

Transition

Table listing coaching changes in baseball, hockey, and tennis.

Tennis

Table listing tennis events and participants.

European Soccer

Table listing soccer events and participants.

Great Job Isn't That Great

NEW YORK — Understandably, the Washington Capitals revealed last Friday in holding the Great Gretzky without a shot on goal. But the fact is, Edmonton's Wayne Gretzky, the National Hockey League's top goal-scorer with 54, does not average four shots a game.

ESCORTS & GUIDES

Table listing various escort and guide services with contact information.

INTERNATIONAL

Table listing international services and agencies.

ESCORTS & GUIDES

Table listing various escort and guide services.

ESCORTS & GUIDES

Table listing various escort and guide services.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

Table listing international classified advertisements.

ESCORTS & GUIDES

Table listing various escort and guide services.

ART BUCHWALD

Getting at the Guilty

WASHINGTON — I hate to go over to Morton's house because he's always yelling at his TV set.

This is what he was doing the other night when one of the Wall Street wise guys was being sentenced for making a killing on inside stock tips.

"Do you have anything to say before sentencing?" the judge asked the defendant.

"Tell him the devil made you do it," Morton yelled at the screen.

"Your honor," the defendant began, "I am ashamed of what I did. I should have never gotten involved with insider information."

"That's not what you're ashamed of," shouted Morton. "What you're sorry about is that you had to give back \$6 million."

The defendant wiped a tear from his eye. "Most of all I am full of remorse because I brought disgrace on my parents and my friends who had no idea what I was doing."

"So why did you make your mother buy 1,000 shares of Shepherd's Pudding at 34 1/2?" Morton yelled.

"Morton," I begged, "let the man have his day in court." "He deserves the gas chamber. Instead he'll get two months as the tennis pro at Allenwood."

The defendant said, "I have discovered that when you betray the people you work for and the country you love there is a lot of pain." Morton yelled, "Tell us about it, dirty fingers."

I said, "He's just a child. Everyone makes mistakes." "What was his mistake?" Morton asked.

"He had the same barber as Ivan Boesky. You must remember the stock market is a jungle — it's dog eat dog, and you can't blame a young man for wanting to make more money than Merrill Lynch. If this guy didn't feed inside information to Boesky somebody else would have. The traders have a saying on Wall Street, 'If a man does something illegal and he puts his picture on the front page of the New York Post he has suffered enough.'"

The defendant continued, "I ask all the people I have hurt to forgive me for what I've done. I'm going to devote the next 60 years of my life to giving poor people good stock tips."

"I don't believe him," Morton said. "I'll bet he's made a deal to rat on everyone in the World Trade Center."

"Morton, it's not for you to decide what a man should get for cheating in the stock market," I said. "The important thing is to make sure he will not do it again."

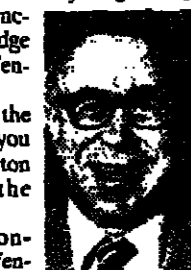
"How can you be sure he won't do it again?" he asked.

"Because of the rat factor. The guy turned in a lot of other guys including Boesky. Now Boesky is turning in others and they will rat on still others until every crooked person on Wall Street will be brought to the bar of justice and punished according to the law. This is what makes America great. The willingness for citizens to rat on each other after they're caught."

"I'm not greedy," said Morton. "If they hang him by his thumbs I'll be satisfied."

When we turned back to the set the judge was reading to the defendant, "You are a disgrace to your profession, your loved ones and the Dow Jones averages. I have spoken to the attorney general and I concur with the plea bargain he worked out with your lawyer."

"For stealing \$60 million and endangering the entire financial system of the United States, I sentence you to 10 days in traffic school, with three days off for good behavior."



Buchwald

Women's Role In Nazism

By Glenn Collins New York Times Service

TIME and again during the decade she spent researching the history of the women of the Third Reich, Claudia Koonz was struck by a paradox: the very women who were so protective of their children, so warm, nurturing and giving to their families, could at the same time display extraordinary cruelty.

These same women would close the door on their Jewish neighbors or serve as the leaders of the neighborhood Nazi spy system," said Koonz, 46, an associate professor of history at Holy Cross College in Worcester, Massachusetts.

This is only one of the many apparent contradictions addressed in Koonz's new book, "Mothers in the Fatherland: Women, the Family and Nazi Politics" (St. Martin's Press). Her account explores the roles women played in the rise of Nazism — as followers, victims and resistors.

When she began traveling to West Germany to consult neglected archives scattered across the country, "very little research had been done on the history of women in Nazi Germany," said Koonz. Historians' primary focus had been on diplomacy and the actions of major players in the Nazi drama, most of them men.

Yet, though few women were part of the formal Nazi hierarchy, Koonz found that many women in the Third Reich were neither insignificant nor innocents. "They were the ones who increasingly brought Nazism home," she said. "They indoctrinated their children in anti-Semitism. They were the ones who would tell their children to stop playing with the Jewish children down the block."

"Of course," Koonz pointed out, "other German women displayed great bravery in resisting Nazi power." The experiences of Jewish women and others who opposed Nazism "give us a great model."

Nevertheless, Koonz said, there was evidence to suggest that

many women supported Hitler for some of the same reasons that the men did: the appeal to nationalism, and order and stability in a nation undergoing the horrors of the Depression. "There was the fear of poverty among many middle-class women, as well as the fear of communism and socialism."

The paradox, Koonz said, was that the Nazi Party to which they turned to its ideology, women were inferior, separate and subordinate. Divorce, for example, was made easier for men than for women; judges permitted men to pay less alimony than before.

Women also lost a degree of control over their lives. In the interest of the state, German women were exhorted to have more children; birth control was made illegal in 1933, and family-planning clinics were closed. Abortion, which had always been legal, was prosecuted more zealously. But at the same time, "there was forced sterilization of women who were among what they called the 'subhuman' races," she said. "So, by any means, women's bodies didn't belong to them, but to their racial community."

In another paradox of the Third Reich, "there has never been a government that so thoroughly excluded women from power and yet organized them so vigorously," Koonz said. Women like Gertrud Scholtz-Klink, chief of the Women's Bureau, created vast bureaucracies, enlisting women in activities that fostered patriotism, education, culture, religion and health care.

Although the Nazi ideologues told women that they were to be supreme in the home, "ultimately, among the loyal Nazi families, the home was gutted." Men went off to war; children left home for Nazi schooling and Hitler youth activities.

Eventually, women were forced to disband the home-economic curriculums created when they had been told Nazism was committed to the importance of



Claudia Koonz, author of "Mothers in the Fatherland."

traditional women's activities. Instead, teachers had to train women as stenographers and munitions workers to help the war effort.

Koonz's book also grapples with the moral issues raised by the specter of women, progenitors and nurturers, working to support a regime responsible for so much death. Does Koonz believe that women are morally or emotionally superior to men? "No, I suppose that will make a lot of people angry."

Another historian, Gerda Lerner, agreed. "Some women will find it very hard to take this bad news," she said. "Everyone knew about the Kochs, who was notorious for her excesses at Buchenwald. But the happy illusion was that these were exceptional fanatics. Here we see even German feminists turning their feminism into anti-Semitism."

"But no sex, and no group, has a premium on either good or evil," said Lerner, the Robinson-Edwards Professor of History at the University of Wisconsin in Madison. An authority on wom-

an's history, Lerner was imprisoned by the Nazis in Austria; later, she managed to escape at the age of 19.

Lerner said Koonz may also face criticism for not focusing more on the experiences of Jewish women and on Germans' resistance to anti-Semitism. But Lerner had high praise for the book, adding, "I think women's history should be a kind of maturity when it can take on subjects like this."

Are there lessons for women today in the history of the Nazi experience? "Beware those who would create a segmented society," Koonz said. "And beware calls to revive so-called old-fashioned womanhood and subordination to men — appeals to crude, nostalgic 'familyism.'"

Do those who write history have faith that we are not condemned to repeat it? "Remember, the conditions were extreme," she said of Depression-era Germany. "You would need to re-create the conditions of economic collapse, political disarray and cultural confusion."

PEOPLE

From Raisia, With Praise

Raisa Gorbachev, the stylish wife of the Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, Wednesday told the publisher of a Russian edition of a West German fashion magazine that she has been just launched in Russia that the Soviet Union already paid much attention to meeting the need for high quality and elegant clothes. The news agency Tass said she made her comments during a meeting with Aesne Burda, publisher of Burda Modem. Mrs. Gorbachev had been expected to attend a gala fashion show in Moscow Tuesday to launch the first Russian-language edition of the quarterly magazine, but she did not appear.

Queen Elizabeth II's press secretary, Michael Shea, said Tuesday she will resign in June to become head of public affairs for the Hansot Trust, a British industrial services and food conglomerate. Shea, 48, who has been press secretary since April 1978, will be replaced by Robin Javaria, 40, deputy head of personnel at the Foreign Office.

Prince Philip, 65, husband of Queen Elizabeth II, has undergone surgery for a hernia, Buckingham Palace said Tuesday.

Elia Kazan, who won Oscars for "Gentleman's Agreement" and "On the Waterfront," will receive the highest honor of the Directors Guild of America, the D.W. Griffith Award. The Guild said it would present the award at its annual awards dinner in New York on Saturday by Joseph L. Mankiewicz, director of such films as "All About Eve" and "Cleopatra." Last year Kazan presented the D.W. Griffith award to Mankiewicz.

When a judge ordered John Gagliardi to stop suing people, Gagliardi said the judge, Gagliardi filed suit in U.S. District Court in Pittsburgh against Judge Donald Ziegler and Clerk of Courts Catherine Martrano, contending they have denied him his right to sue guaranteed by the U.S. Constitution. After Gagliardi had filed seven lawsuits against more than 60 people in less than six months, Ziegler issued an order in October preventing him from suing anyone else without the court's approval. Gagliardi said his lawsuits accused

Pennsylvania and U.S. government officials of conspiring with the telephone company to conceal evidence that the utility destroyed new equipment in the late 1970s in order to overcharge the public. Ziegler ruled that Gagliardi's lawsuits, including his latest one, were frivolous, vague and harassing.

Robert Penn Warren, 81, the United States' poet laureate, has lifted his objections to moving his boyhood home from Guthrie, Kentucky, to a college campus 50 miles away. His decision was announced in a statement read at a town meeting by Warren's niece, Tommie Lee Frey of Clarksville, Tennessee. A Western Kentucky University committee, which is trying to buy the house, has raised about \$30,000 of the \$60,000 it needs for the project. Its option on the property expires March 28. The committee wants to restore the century-old brick dwelling and use it as a place for students to study Warren's prose and poetry or as the quarters for writers-in-residence and other scholars.

Griffin O'Neal, 22, son of the actor Ryan O'Neal, pleaded guilty Tuesday to reckless driving and marijuana possession and was sentenced to two years' probation. O'Neal also was fined \$850. Last week, O'Neal was given a 30-day suspended jail sentence and 18 months' probation, fined \$200 and ordered to perform 400 hours of community service for his role in a car accident that killed Gianni Carlo Coppola, the son of the director Francis Ford Coppola, last Memorial Day on the South River near Annapolis, Maryland. He was acquitted of manslaughter charges but convicted of negligently and recklessly operating a boat during a holiday break from shooting on the film "Gardens of Stone."

A woman who says she is the illegitimate daughter of Elizabeth von Karajan from a wartime affair is taking a conductor to court to prove her claim. The Knicker newspaper reported Tuesday. The man, a music critic, is Ute de Doncker, 43, filed her suit Jan. 8. It said the 78-year-old Karajan denied being her father, at a first hearing held Feb. 13 in Salzburg.

ANNOUNCEMENTS
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